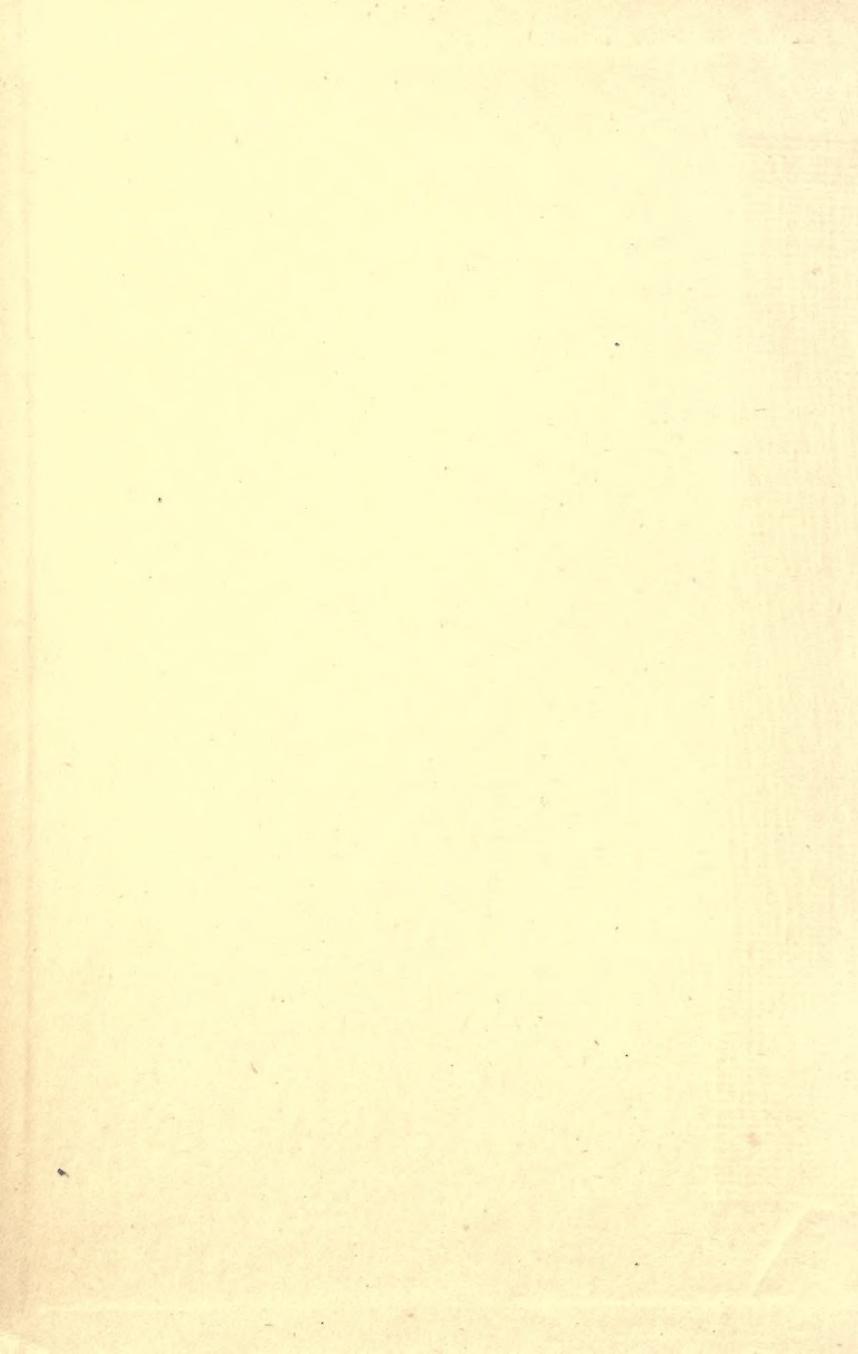


# COLLOQUIAL SPANISH

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NEW YORK

# COLLOQUIAL SPANISH

By  
**WILLIAM ROBERT PATTERSON**

F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., M.R.A.S., F.R.A.I., M.C.P., Etc.

*Author of "Language-Student's Manual"*



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## PREFACE

THIS work is intended for those who desire to acquire a fair knowledge of the Castilian tongue in the shortest possible time. It makes no pretension to completeness, but when the student arrives at the end of it, having mastered its contents, he should be able to write and speak the language with a very fair degree of accuracy.

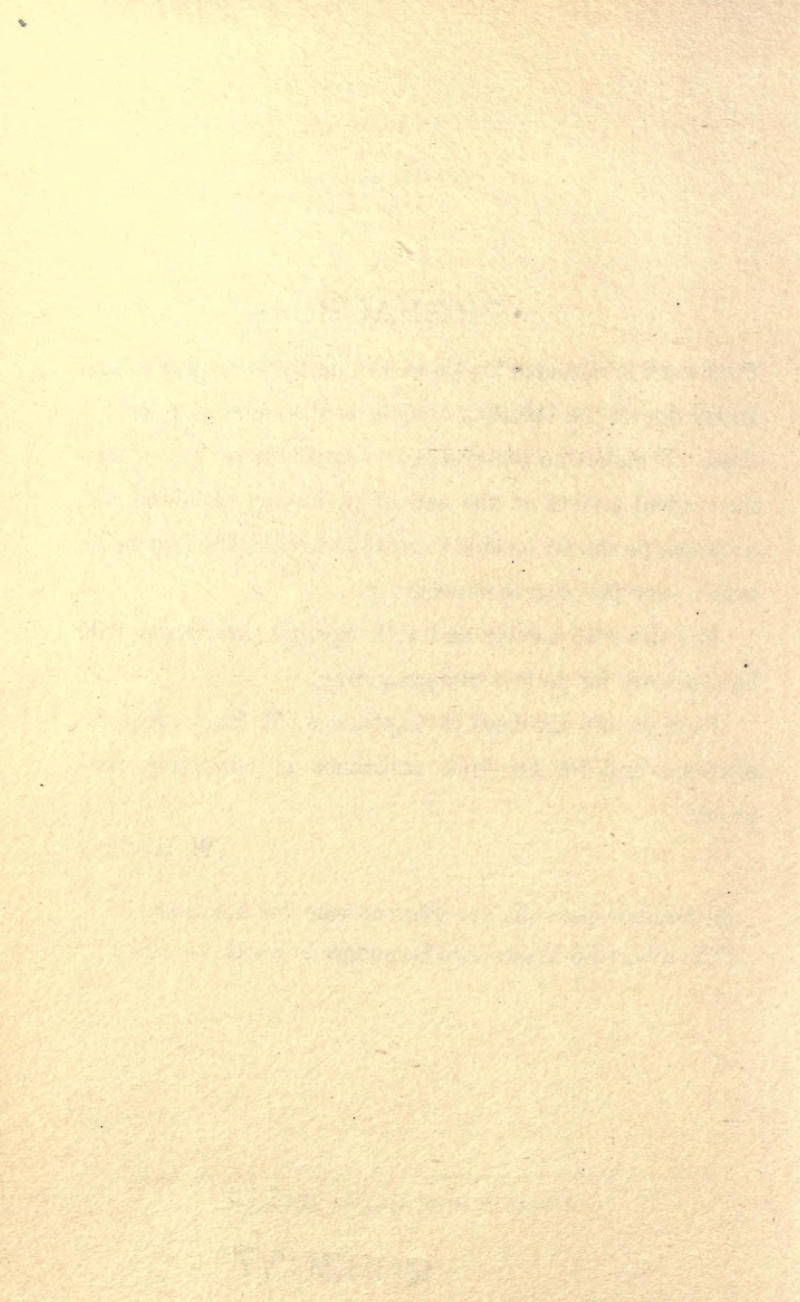
Practice with natives and with Spanish literature will be necessary for perfect understanding.

I am greatly indebted to Captain A. T. Smith for his criticism and for his kind assistance in correcting the proofs.

W. R. P.

El hombre que sabe dos idiomas vale dos hombres.

(The man who knows two languages is worth two men.)



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## SCOPE OF LESSONS

LESSON 1.—Masculine and Feminine and Plural of Nouns. Presents of Auxiliary Verbs, *Haber, Tener, Ser, Estar*. Vocabulary. Numbers. Conversation.

LESSON 2.—Possessive Pronouns—Regular Conjugations. Personal Pronouns. Comparison of Adjectives. Vocabulary. Conversation.

LESSON 3.—Imperatives. Conversation. A Verse. Diminutives and Augmentatives.

LESSON 4.—Futures of Verbs. Participles. Changes in Form of Verbs. Vocabulary. Conversation.

LESSON 5.—Imperfect. Conditional. Past Definite. A Verse. Reflexive Verbs. Further Examples of Diminutives and Augmentatives. A Story. An Anecdote. A Verse.

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## SCOPE OF LESSONS

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Amusing Epitaph. Some Relationships.  
Senses. Psychological Terms. A Joke.  
A Chestnut. A Riddle in Verse. A Story.  
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LESSON 9.—Forming Sentences. Conversation. An Epi-  
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Anecdote. An Anecdote. Plant Life.  
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LESSON 10.—Conversation. A Riddle. Domestic Articles.  
Foods.

LESSON 11.—Thoughts. Inglaterra. A Story. Countries  
and Towns. Military Terms. Marine  
Terms. Trades, Professions, and Digni-  
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LESSON 12.—The Bull-fight (Fernan Caballero). Captain  
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# Colloquial Spanish

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

COMPARATIVELY, the Spanish tongue is not a difficult one to acquire. The pronunciation is simple, following fixed rules, and the accidence and syntax, in a broad sense, will present very few stumbling-blocks. In questions of advanced style all languages, of course, become complicated in their construction. This point, however, may be dismissed for the time being, since we are to learn the idiom from the beginning and in its simplest form at first in order to prepare a solid foundation for the more difficult work later.

The student of Spanish is fortunate in having ready at his command a fairly extensive vocabulary, due to the resemblance of many Spanish words, in both orthography and meaning, with English ones.

I select any Spanish work at random from my book-case and encounter, in the opening pages, the following words, which the reader will recognise and understand at once, even though the spelling may not be, in every case, exactly that of English—

Volumen	Literatura
Moderno	Valor
Principal	Extenso
Público	Personal
Autor	Existir
Clásico	Oficial

## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Idea	Horror
Compatriota	Actual
Vital	Silencioso
Indirecto	Filósofo
Ultimo	Atmósfera
Amoroso	Literario

Most English words ending in ‘-ion’ have ‘-ión’ in Spanish—

Consideración	Publicación
Investigación	Explicación
Definición	Generación
Cuestión	Porción
Acción	Repulsión
Habitación	Concepción
Creación	Indicación
Observación	Emoción
Manifestación	Impresión
Sensación	Importación

The English substantive ending ‘-ty’ is usually found in Spanish as ‘-dad’—

Sinceridad	Austeridad
Idealidad	Realidad
Generosidad	Temeridad
Ciudad ( <i>city</i> )	Tranquilidad
Universidad	Sinceridad

The suffix ‘-ly’ of English adverbs becomes in Spanish ‘-mente’—

Profundamente	Momentáneamente
Frecuentamente	Generalmente

The foregoing are but a few instances of the close relationship between the English and Spanish tongues; there are hosts of others. If the student will scan the

columns of any Spanish periodical he will discover dozens of words strongly resembling English ones ; it remains for him to master the intervening words, the purport of which he, as a beginner, will, of course, understand.

This quick recognition of likeness will give him very little assistance in speaking the tongue, though the knowledge that his work is, to a great extent, simplified will, without doubt, tend to encourage him. Few of the Spanish words I have chosen as examples would be understood by a native of Spain if they were pronounced by a Briton who knew no Spanish. The explanation is that both our vowels and consonants have sometimes other values than are found in Spanish, and *vice versa*, as I will show in the chapter dealing with pronunciation. The student who learns a foreign language merely for the purpose of reading is depriving himself of manifold pleasures, and will never attain originality ; there is as much fascination in speaking and writing as in reading.

Now, it is quite a simple matter to grasp the signification of some words by studying the context, but it is by no means easy to recall a word at any given moment. It requires, therefore, very little effort to read and comprehend what one reads. The question of speaking and writing is entirely another matter, and demands a certain degree of fluency on the student's part, which can only be obtained by constant repetition. By constantly repeating a word or phrase it becomes absorbed by the brain without any effort of will and can generally be recalled instantly. Hundreds of expressions that are stored away somewhere in our brain-cells have been retained there by constant repetition. One of the secrets of modern advertising lies in bringing certain words, phrases, or illustrations continually before the eye of the public. It is, indeed, a very successful method.

Consider, for a moment, the number of advertisements which you can remember having seen at various periods of your life. We have no reason to memorise these things, yet it is inevitable that we should do so, for they are thrust upon us at every turn,—in our periodicals, at the railway station, on moving vehicles, and on walls. The result of this constant repetition is clear; we memorise what we see by what may be termed a process of gradual absorption. By such a means we are less likely to forget than if we taxed the brain heavily over a short period. This is the best of all systems to adopt in the study of modern foreign languages, and even those words which resemble English words in their orthography must be treated in the same way. A large vocabulary is of little value unless it can be used for purposes of reading, writing, and speaking. I do not intend this work to be a complete guide to the Spanish tongue, for there exist so many already, and, moreover, my purpose would not be served by so doing. I propose only to teach the colloquial idiom with such idiomatic expressions as may be encountered in daily speech.

An augmented vocabulary will only be necessary after the reader has mastered the contents of this book.

The ordinary cheap phrase-books should be eschewed altogether by beginners, since the majority of them give only one probable answer to each question and will certainly not lead to versatility.

I have found, from personal experience, that students learn with increased speed if they gesticulate moderately whilst repeating certain passages. It may be suggested that expressive Spanish is rich in gesticulation, which ought to be practised by learners. Another point that requires special attention is the method of utterance.

The beginner must neither mumble nor whisper when

practising any phrase or passage, for mobility of the organs of speech is more than necessary to fluent articulation.

The lips and the tongue especially should be mobile and the jaws must be given fuller play than is usual in speaking the English tongue. Many beginners, in their efforts to speak like a native and overcome by their own enthusiasm, imagine that rapidity of utterance tends to render their meaning clearer; but this is quite a misguided idea and does not constitute fluency. A man may be a fluent speaker, though a slow and deliberate one; on the other hand, another may declaim with great speed and yet make no pretence to fluency on account of the pooriness of his grammar. It is rarely necessary to speak hurriedly. The tonic accent in Spanish is placed usually upon the penultimate syllable; i.e., the syllable before the last; elsewhere it is indicated by a graphic sign. 'Tone' takes a very important place in the study of foreign tongues and, unfortunately, very little attention is paid to it in teaching, for it is not only conducive to clear understanding, but it lends, at the same time, valuable assistance to the memory.

'Tone' is more than pronunciation; it is that vocal quality which distinguishes the native from the foreigner. Though it may not be taught by means of a book, it can be acquired from the native.

Language-study ought never to be forced, yet one should concentrate all one's thoughts upon the lesson while it is in progress, and this can always be done without tiresome effort.

The amount of labour entailed in the acquirement of a foreign speech is as nothing compared to the benefit an intelligent individual may reap from such knowledge, for it not only brings its own reward as an asset to one's

education, and, incidentally, to one's profession, but it also provides an admirable training for the brain in any other work it may be called upon to do.

Now, take this book with you on your walks into the country and read aloud as you go. This is the healthiest form of study.

Take it with you into the garden, on your daily journeys to and from your place of business, and on your holidays, and read either aloud or silently, even for a brief period. Remember that every odd minute is of value. Strive to cultivate persistency, and if you cannot go forward with your work, do not, on any account, fall behind. When you do not feel sufficiently energetic to undertake the study of a new chapter it would be a wise plan to read over the back work. There should be a frequent revision of all that has been done, for this forms the foundation of one's knowledge, and it is quite evident that one's progress depends upon the soundness of the elementary work. Do not imagine, because a Spanish word resembles its English equivalent, that less notice should be taken of it, but learn it as carefully as you do the rest, giving special attention to its pronunciation.

## CHAPTER II

### PRONUNCIATION

VERY few of the Spanish sounds will trouble the Briton. The vowels are pronounced as follows—

A, as English 'a' in 'art' and 'father.'

E, as English 'a' in 'fame,' spoken quickly without any suspicion of a diphthong.

I, as English 'ee' in 'meet,' spoken quickly.

O, as English 'o' in 'poet' or 'wrote.'

U, as English 'oo' in 'boot' or the 'o' of 'whose.'

In order to obtain the correct value of the above sounds in Spanish, the English equivalents should, as I have stated, be spoken quickly, since the Spaniards never drawl or prolong their vowels in conversation.

The following consonants are sounded as in English :  
f, l, m, n, p, s, t.

The difference between 'b' and 'v' is sometimes almost indistinguishable. The beginner, however, should give to each its English value.

'C' before 'a,' 'o,' or 'u' is sounded as in 'cake'; when followed by 'e' or 'i' it resembles a faint 'th' in 'thank.'

*As English 'th'*

Cebra (*zebra*).

Cedro (*cedar*).

Cera (*wax*).

Certificado (*certificate*).

Cerveza (*beer*).

*As 'c' in 'cake'*

Caballo (*horse*).

Cabeza (*head*).

Cabello (*hair*).

Cocina (*kitchen*).

Codo (*elbow*).

Cierto ( <i>certain</i> ).	Cuatro ( <i>four</i> ).
Cigarro ( <i>cigar</i> ).	Cuchara ( <i>spoon</i> ).
Cinco <sup>1</sup> ( <i>five</i> ).	Cuello ( <i>neck</i> ).
Civilizaciôn ( <i>civilisation</i> ).	Cuna ( <i>cradle</i> ).

‘Ch’ is pronounced as in ‘church.’

‘D’ resembles English ‘d’; sometimes at the end of words it sounds like a very faint ‘th,’ as in ‘that,’ especially the final ‘d’ of ‘-dad’ (*ciudad, universidad, etc.*).

‘G’ before ‘a,’ ‘o’ or ‘u’ resembles the English ‘g’ in the word ‘garter’; before ‘e’ and ‘i’ it is equivalent to the German ‘ch’ in ‘loch’ and the Scots ‘ch’ in the same word.

<i>As ‘g’ in ‘garter’</i>	<i>As Scots ‘ch’</i>
Gaceta ( <i>gazette</i> ).	General ( <i>general</i> ).
Gobierno ( <i>government</i> ).	Gitano ( <i>gipsy</i> ).
Gusto ( <i>taste, pleasure</i> ).	Gemelo ( <i>twin</i> ).
Guarda ( <i>guard</i> ).	Género ( <i>genus</i> ).
Grueso ( <i>thick</i> ).	Girasol ( <i>sunflower</i> ).

‘H’ is always silent.

‘J’ is always guttural; it resembles the Scots and German ‘ch’ in ‘loch,’ and the Spanish ‘g’ before ‘e’ and ‘i.’

Jabón ( <i>soap</i> ).	Jamás ( <i>never</i> ).
Jardín ( <i>garden</i> ).	Jefe ( <i>chief</i> ).
Joven ( <i>youth</i> ).	Judío ( <i>Jew</i> ).
Jibia ( <i>cuttlefish</i> ).	Juego ( <i>game</i> ).
Jueves ( <i>Thursday</i> ).	Julio ( <i>July</i> ).
Juez ( <i>judge</i> ).	Junio ( <i>June</i> ).

‘Ll’ sounds like the ‘lli’ of ‘billiards’ or the ‘ll’ followed by ‘y’ in ‘will you?’ The Spanish word for

---

<sup>1</sup> This word contains both sounds.

‘horse’—‘caballo’—might, in English, be written ‘cabal’yo.’

‘Que-’ is pronounced as English ‘kay,’ spoken quickly and not drawled.

‘Qui-’ resembles the English word ‘key,’ also spoken quickly.

<i>Que-</i>	<i>Qui-</i>
Quebrar ( <i>to break</i> ).	Quieto ( <i>quiet</i> ).
Quedar ( <i>to stay</i> ).	Química ( <i>chemistry</i> ).
Quemar ( <i>to burn</i> ).	Quinto ( <i>fifth</i> ).

‘R’ must always be clearly sounded in Spanish; this is most important; it has practically the same phonetic value as the Scots ‘r.’

‘Rr’ will need more care still, since it is, of course, a double Spanish ‘r’ and therefore doubly rolled. It must be distinguished from the single ‘r’ always in order to avoid confusion, as in the case of the words ‘pero’ and ‘perro,’ the former signifying ‘but’ and the latter ‘dog.’

‘Ñ’ may be identified with the ‘ni’ of ‘onion’ or the ‘ny’ of ‘canyon’; the latter is written ‘cañon’ in Spanish.

‘Z’ is pronounced like the English ‘th’ in ‘think.’

Whenever diphthongs occur, each vowel contained in them must be clearly sounded.

The appended list of words should be repeated over and over again until the student is able to pronounce the whole number without hesitation and without undue effort.

Approximate English values are given in each case, and only those letters which are underlined are to be sounded.

Ciudad ( <i>town</i> ).	<u>Theme</u> - <u>mood</u> - <u>Arthur</u> .
Minuto ( <i>minute</i> ).	<u>Me</u> - <u>noo</u> - <u>tone</u> .
Fiel ( <i>faithful</i> ).	<u>Fee</u> - <u>elbow</u> .

Muy ( <i>very</i> ).	<u>Moon-eel.</u>
Huelga ( <i>strike</i> ).	<u>Well-garter.</u>
Dueño ( <i>owner</i> ).	<u>D-wain-yole.</u>
Día ( <i>day</i> ).	<u>Dee-art.</u>
Tiempo ( <i>time</i> ).	<u>T-yem-pony.</u>
Padre ( <i>father</i> ).	<u>Palm-drake.</u>
Pues ( <i>then</i> ).	<u>P-west</u> ('e' open).
Cielo ( <i>sky, heaven</i> ).	<u>Think-yale-O.</u>
Viuda ( <i>widow</i> ).	<u>View-dark.</u>
Pluma ( <i>pen</i> ).	<u>Plume-mart.</u>
Hay ( <i>there is</i> ).	<u>Mine.</u>
Pié ( <i>foot</i> ).	<u>P-yale.</u>
Muchacho ( <i>boy</i> ).	<u>Moon-charm-choke.</u>
Reloj ( <i>watch</i> ).	<u>Ray-loch</u> (Scots and German).
Y ( <i>and</i> ).	<u>Meet.</u>
Dos ( <i>two</i> ).	<u>Dose.</u>
Bueno ( <i>good</i> ).	<u>B-way-note.</u>
Bolsillo ( <i>purse</i> ).	<u>Bowl-seal-yoke.</u>
Sobre ( <i>on</i> ).	<u>So-brake.</u>
Saber ( <i>to know</i> ).	<u>Psalm-bear.</u>

In the following words the guttural (strongly aspirated) 'j' and 'g' are written as 'h' for convenience.

Ligero ( <i>light</i> ).	<u>Lee-hair-O.</u>
Jabón ( <i>soap</i> ).	<u>Harm-bonnet.</u>
Dijo ( <i>he said</i> ).	<u>Dee-ho.</u>
General ( <i>general</i> ).	<u>Hen-air-alhambra.</u>

In Spanish, in words of more than one syllable ending in a vowel, a diphthong, or 'n' or 's,' the tonic accent

falls upon the penultimate, unless any other syllable bears a graphic accent. If the word ends in any consonant but 'n' or 's,' the tonic accent falls upon the ultimate.

*Penultimate*

Muchacho (*boy*).  
Carmen (*carmen*).  
Martes (*Tuesday*).  
Inmediatamente (*immediately*).  
Ventana (*window*).  
Enfadado (*angry*).

*Ultimate*

Verdad (*truth*).  
Mujer (*woman*).  
Fuí (*was*).  
Veloz (*swift*).  
También (*also*).  
Agitación<sup>1</sup> (*agitation*).

Some words are accented elsewhere, as it has been explained, and, in this case, they always bear the graphic accent, as in the following—

Crónica ( <i>chronicle</i> ).	Hábito ( <i>costume</i> ).
Vehículo ( <i>vehicle</i> ).	Idéntico ( <i>identical</i> ).
Científico ( <i>scientific</i> ).	Pícaro ( <i>rascal</i> ).

The Spanish 'r' and 'rr' are, as I have said, entitled to as much care as any other letter of the alphabet; the student would do well to practise the following lines over and over again in a loud voice in order to perfect his pronunciation of this sound—

“ R con r, cigarro ; <sup>2</sup>  
R con r, barril ;  
Rápidos corren los carros  
Del ferrocarril.”

<sup>1</sup> All words ending in '-ción' are accented upon the syllable '-ón.'

<sup>2</sup> Pronounce 'r' as 'ay-ray' (fate-rate) abruptly.

The translation runs—

“ R with r, cigar ;  
 R with r, barrel ;  
 Rapid run the cars  
 Of the railway.”

In terminating this chapter I should like to urge the student to seek the aid and advice of any Spanish lady or gentleman whom he may encounter at any time or in any place ; for, let it be agreed, half-an-hour's practice with a native will teach him more than he would learn from any book over a similar period.

Let him understand, too, that Spanish vowels are pure vowels, and that the majority of English ones are not pure, tending rather to resemble diphthongs. All the English vowels, therefore, in the phonetic equivalents previously given are to be spoken abruptly in order to lessen any danger of their being converted into diphthongs in the pronunciation of Spanish words.

Every vowel in Spanish, whether single or in combination to form diphthongs and triphthongs, is to be given its full value.

Pausa (*pause*).

Rey (*king*).

También (*also*).

Seáis (*that you be*).

Papa-ooze-arm.

Rate-eel.

Tar-m-bee-enemy.

Same-art-east.

## CHAPTER III

### THE FIRST LESSON

SPANISH nouns are either masculine or feminine, and their respective definite articles are 'el' (masc.) and 'la' (fem.). The article 'lo' is used with adjectives and possessive pronouns having an abstract sense.

El libro = *The book.*

La casa = *The house.*

Lo bueno = *The good.*

Lo mío = *Mine (what belongs to me).*

The definite article changes in the plural, thus—

El = *Los.*

La = *Las.*

With very few exceptions, nouns ending in 'o' are masculine and those in 'a' feminine.

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>
El tío ( <i>uncle</i> ).	La tía ( <i>aunt</i> ).
El hermano ( <i>brother</i> ).	La hermana ( <i>sister</i> ).
El cuchillo ( <i>knife</i> ).	La pluma ( <i>pen</i> ).
El cuadro ( <i>picture</i> ).	La mesa ( <i>table</i> ).

A few words ending in 'a' are masculine, such as—

El poeta = *Poet.*

El hacha = *Axe.*

El alma = *Soul.*

El día = *Day.*

El tema = *Exercise ; etc.*

Similarly, a word ending in 'o' may be feminine, such as 'la mano' (*hand*). This point is so striking, however, that those words which present such a peculiarity are easily committed to memory.

The best plan to adopt in learning the Spanish nouns is to repeat the article with each one, associating the one with the other. It should be noted, however, that nouns ending in '-ción' and 'd' are feminine.

La ciudad	=	<i>Town, city.</i>
La salud	=	<i>Health.</i>
La lección	=	<i>Lesson.</i>
La sociedad	=	<i>Society.</i>
La pasión	=	<i>Passion.</i>
La nación	=	<i>Nation.</i>

To form the plural of nouns an 's' is added, and the article is also subject to change. When the noun ends in a consonant 'es' is added.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
El amigo ( <i>friend</i> ).	Los amigos ( <i>friend</i> ).
La amiga ( <i>friend</i> ).	Las amigas ( <i>friends</i> ).
El hombre ( <i>man</i> ).	Los hombres ( <i>men</i> ).
La mujer ( <i>woman</i> ).	Las mujeres ( <i>women</i> ).
El libro ( <i>book</i> ).	Los libros ( <i>books</i> ).
La ciudad ( <i>town</i> ).	Las ciudades ( <i>towns</i> ).
El árbol ( <i>tree</i> ).	Los árboles ( <i>trees</i> ).
El color ( <i>colour</i> ).	Los colores ( <i>colours</i> ).
La rosa ( <i>rose</i> ).	Las rosas ( <i>roses</i> ).
La lección ( <i>lesson</i> ).	Las lecciones ( <i>lessons</i> ).

Note that whenever a substantive ends in 'z' this letter changes to 'c' before 'es' is added, as—

La luz ( <i>light</i> ).	Las luces.
--------------------------	------------

Also, most nouns which end in a vowel carrying a graphic accent add 'es' to form the plural, as—

El rubí (*ruby*).                      Los rubíes.

The position of the graphic accent does not change.

Let us now commit to memory the present indicative tenses of the verbs 'to have' and 'to be.' These need some explanation, since there are two of each.

These are—

<i>To have.</i>	(1).	Haber.	(2).	Tener.
<i>To be.</i>	(1).	Ser.	(2).	Estar.

For the present, let the following explanations suffice—  
'Haber' is an auxiliary verb.

Yo ho estado = *I have been.*

'Tener' signifies 'to have' (to hold).

Yo tengo = *I have (I hold).*

'Ser' suggests the idea of a permanent state.

Yo soy soldado = *I am a soldier.*

'Estar' suggests a temporary state.

Yo estoy enfermo = *I am ill.*

The correct usage of the two verbs 'ser' and 'estar' is purely a matter of practice, and its difficulties are apparent even to natives of Spain. Explanations will be given, throughout this book, whenever the tenses of these verbs occur.

#### *Present Indicative*

	<i>Haber</i>	<i>Tener</i>	<i>Ser</i>	<i>Estar</i>
(I)	Yo he	Tengo	Soy	Estoy
(thou)	Tú has	Tienes	Eres	Estás
(he)	El ha	Tiene	Es	Está

( <i>she</i> )	Ella ha	Tiene	Es	Está
( <i>we</i> )	Nosotros hemos	Tenemos	Somos	Estamos
( <i>you</i> )	Vosotros habéis	Tenéis	Sois	Estais
( <i>they</i> )	Ellos han	Tienen	Son	Están
( <i>they, f.</i> )	Ellas han	Tienen	Son	Están

A short vocabulary follows which will help the student to a better understanding of the phrases which succeed it, and which are to be considered as a foundation for the more comprehensive sentences in later chapters. Do not turn over any page until you have mastered all that is contained therein. All the work in this book is so graduated that no page should prove truly difficult if the past vocabularies and rules and exercises have been honestly treated.

## VOCABULARY

Bueno	= <i>good</i> (masc.).	Buena	= <i>good</i> (fem.).
Buenos <sup>1</sup>	= <i>good</i> (masc. plur.).	Buenas	= <i>good</i> (fem. plur.).
El caballero	= <i>gentleman, sir.</i>	El día	= <i>day.</i>
La tarde	= <i>afternoon, evening.</i>	La noche	= <i>night.</i>
La casa	= <i>house.</i>	Este <sup>2</sup>	= <i>this</i> (masc.).
Esta	= <i>this</i> (fem.).	Esto	= <i>this</i> (neut.).
De	= <i>of.</i>	Del	= <i>of the</i> (masc.).
De la	= <i>of the</i> (fem.).	De los	= <i>of the</i> (masc. plur.).
De las	= <i>of the</i> (fem. plur.).	Como ?	= <i>how ?</i>
Muy	= <i>very.</i>	Bien	= <i>well.</i>
Gracias (fem. plur.)	= <i>thanks.</i>	Qué ?	= <i>what ?</i>
El edificio	= <i>building.</i>	El palacio	= <i>palace.</i>
El teatro	= <i>theatre.</i>	Ni — ni	= <i>neither — nor.</i>
Un (masc.)	= <i>a.</i>	Una (fem.)	= <i>a.</i>
Un señor	= <i>a gentleman, sir.</i>	No	= <i>no ; not.</i>
V. or Vd.	= <i>you.</i> <sup>3</sup>	Señorita	= <i>young lady, miss.</i>
		El periódico	= <i>newspaper.</i>

<sup>1</sup> Adjectives agree, in gender and number, with the nouns they qualify.

<sup>2</sup> Also 'ese, esa, eso,' but usually signifying 'that.'

<sup>3</sup> Pronounced 'oo-sted' ('d' as 'th'); a polite form used only with the third person singular of the verb.

El libro	= <i>book.</i>	Dos	= <i>two.</i>
El padre	= <i>father.</i>	La verdad	= <i>truth.</i>
El perro	= <i>dog.</i>	Sino	= <i>but.</i>
Si	= <i>yes.</i>	Uno	= <i>one.</i>
No — sino	= <i>only.</i>	Mucho (masc.)	= <i>much ; a lot of.</i>
Contento	= <i>content.</i>	Muchos (masc. plur.)	= <i>many.</i>
Mucha (fem.)	= <i>much.</i>	Porqué ?	= <i>why ?</i>
Muchas (fem. plur.)	= <i>many.</i>	Mi	= <i>my.</i>
Porque	= <i>because.</i>	El hermano	= <i>brother.</i>
Nada (no — nada)	= <i>nothing.</i>	La hermana	= <i>sister.</i>
La madre	= <i>mother.</i>	Pobre	= <i>poor.</i>
Rico (rica)	= <i>rich.</i>	El amigo	= <i>friend.</i>
El sombrero	= <i>hat.</i>	Se	= <i>oneself, itself, yourself, themselves.</i>
Llamar	= <i>to call.</i>	Me	= <i>myself, me.</i>
Llamarse	= <i>to call oneself.</i>	Cuanto (masc.)	= <i>how much ?</i>
Cinco	= <i>five.</i>	Cuantos (mas. plur.)	= <i>how many ?</i>
Cuanta (fem.)	= <i>how much ?</i>	El hijo	= <i>son.</i>
Cuantas (fem. plur.)	= <i>how many ?</i>	La mujer	= <i>woman ; wife.</i>
La hija	= <i>daughter.</i>	V. sabe	= <i>you know.</i>
Yo sé	= <i>I know.</i>	La edad	= <i>age.</i>
Pero	= <i>but.</i>	El año	= <i>year.</i>
Creo	= <i>I believe.</i>		

The numbers from one to a hundred are—

1. Uno (una, f.).	11. Once.
2. Dos.	12. Doce.
3. Tres.	13. Trece.
4. Cuatro.	14. Catorce.
5. Cinco.	15. Quince.
6. Seis.	16. Diez y seis.
7. Siete.	17. Diez y siete.
8. Ocho.	18. Diez y ocho.
9. Nueve.	19. Diez y nueve.
10. Diez.	20. Veinte.

From twenty to a hundred thus—

21. Veinte y uno (veintiuno).	40. Cuarenta.
30. Treinta.	50. Cincuenta.

60.	Sesenta.	100.	Ciento.
70.	Setenta.	101.	Ciento y uno.
80.	Ochenta.	1,000.	Mil.
90.	Noventa.	1,000,000.	Un millón.

The ordinal numbers are—

1st.	Primero.	11th.	Undécimo. (décimoprimeró).
2nd.	Segundo.	12th.	Duodécimo.
3rd.	Tercero.	13th.	Décimotercio.
4th.	Cuarto.	14th.	Décimocuarto.
5th.	Quinto.	15th.	Décimoquinto.
6th.	Sexto.	16th.	Décimosexto.
7th.	Séptimo (sétimo).	17th.	Décimoséptimo.
8th.	Octavo.	18th.	Décimooctavo.
9th.	Noveno (nono).	19th.	Décimonono.
10th.	Décimo.	20th.	Vigésimo.

From the twentieth onward thus—

21st.	Vigésimo primero	70th.	Septuagésimo.
30th.	Trigésimo.	80th.	Octogésimo.
40th.	Cuadragésimo.	90th.	Nonagésimo.
50th.	Quincuagésimo.	100th.	Centésimo.
60th.	Sexagésimo.	1,000th.	Milésimo.

El lápiz	= <i>pencil.</i>
Medio	= <i>half.</i>
Viejo	= <i>old.</i>
Aquella (fem.)	= <i>that.</i>
Tambien	= <i>also.</i>
En	= <i>in.</i>
Inglés	= <i>English.</i>
Francés	= <i>French.</i>
Me gusta	= <i>I like (it tastes to me).</i>
Yo hablo	= <i>I speak.</i>

El soldado	= <i>soldier.</i>
Joven	= <i>young.</i>
Aquel (masc.)	= <i>that.</i>
Aquellos, aquellas (pl.)	= <i>that.</i>
Se dice	= <i>is said, one says.</i>
Español	= <i>Spanish.</i>
Alemán	= <i>German.</i>
Gustar	= <i>to like ; taste.</i>
Hablar	= <i>to speak.</i>

V. habla	= <i>you speak.</i>	El habla	= <i>he speaks.</i>
Donde ?	= <i>where ?</i>	Lo	= <i>it.</i>
Mal, malo (masc.)	= <i>bad.</i>	En	= <i>in.</i>
La naranja	= <i>orange.</i>	Mala (fem.)	= <i>bad.</i>
El primo	= <i>cousin.</i>	Solamente	= <i>only.</i>
(masc.)		La prima	= <i>cousin.</i>
		(fem.)	

## CONVERSATIONAL MATTER

Buenos días, caballero !	= Good morning, sir !
Buenos días, señor Castelar !	= Good morning, Mr. Castelar !
Buenas tardes, señorita !	= Good evening, miss. <sup>1</sup>
Buenas noches, señora !	= Good night, madam.
Qué casa es esta ?	= What house is that ?
Es la casa del señor Gonzales	= It is Mr. Gonzales' house.
Cómo está V. ?	= How are you ? (How do you do ?)
Muy bien, gracias	= Very well, thank you.
Qué edificio es este ?	= What building is that ?
Es un teatro	= It is a theatre.
No es un palacio ?	= Isn't it a palace ?
No, señor, no es un palacio	= No, sir, it is not a palace.
Tiene V. un libro ?	= Have you a book ?
No, señorita, no tengo ni libro ni periódico	= No, miss, I have neither book nor newspaper.
Mi padre tiene dos perros	= My father has two dogs.
Es verdad ?	= Is that so ? (Is it true ?)
Si, es verdad	= Yes, it is true.
Mi madre tiene tres gatos	= My mother has three cats.

<sup>1</sup> 'Tarde' also signifies 'afternoon.' 'Señorita' signifies 'young lady' or 'Miss' (Mademoiselle, Fr.).

Yo no tengo sino uno	= I have only one.
Estoy muy contento	= I am very content.
Porqué está V. contento ?	= Why are you content ?
Porque tengo mucho dinero	= Because I have much money.
Mi hermano no tiene nada	= My brother has nothing.
No tiene nada ?	= He has nothing ?
No, pero mi hermana tiene mucho dinero	= No, but my sister has a lot of money.
Es rica, la hermana de V. ?	= Is she rich, your sister ?
Si, pero mi hermano es pobre	= Yes, but my brother is poor.
Qué es eso ?	= What is that ?
Es un sombrero	= It is a hat.
Quién es este caballero ?	= Who is this gentleman ?
Es mi amigo	= It is my friend.
Qué tiene el ?	= What has he ?
No tiene nada	= He has nothing.
Tiene V. algo ?	= Have you anything ?
Si, tengo este periódico	= Yes, I have this newspaper.
Quién es este hombre ?	= Who is this man ?
Es mi vecino	= He is my neighbour.
Es rico ?	= Is he rich ?
No, es muy pobre	= No, he is very poor.
Cómo se llama V. ?	= What is your name ? (How do you call yourself ?)
Me llamo Juan	= I am called John (I call myself John).
Cómo se llama este hombre ?	= What is this man's name ? (How calls himself this man ?)
Se llama Pedro	= His name is Peter.

Tiene él una hermana ?	= Has he a sister ?
Tiene cinco	= He has five.
Qué hombre !	= What a man !
Porqué ?	= Why ?
Porque tiene cinco hermanas !	= Because he has five sisters.
Cuántas hermanas tiene V. ?	= How many sisters have you ?
No tengo sino una	= I have only one.
Cuántos hijos tiene esta mujer ?	= How many sons has this woman ?
No sé !	= I don't know.
Cómo, V. no sabe ?	= What, <sup>1</sup> you don't know ?
No, pero sé que tiene una hija.	= No, but I know that she has a daughter.
Es guapa la hija ?	= Is she pretty, the daughter ?
Si, señor, es muy guapa	= Yes, sir, she is very pretty.
Qué edad tiene ella ?	= How old is she ? (What age has she ?)
Creo que tiene diez y seis años	= I believe that she is sixteen years old. (I believe that she has ten and six years).
Cuántos años tiene esa señorita ?	= How old is that young lady ?
No tiene sino catorce años y medio	= She is only fourteen and a half.
Es muy joven !	= She is very young.
Mi padre es muy viejo	= My father is very old.
Y mi madre tambien	= And my mother also.

<sup>1</sup> In such a case, 'what !' becomes 'como ?' in Spanish, resembling the French 'comment ?'

Cómo se dice 'nine' en español ?	= How does one say 'nine' in Spanish ?
Se dice 'nueve,' señor	= One says 'nueve,' sir.
Y cómo se dice 'nueve' en alemán ?	= And how does one say 'nueve' in German ?
No sé, señor	= I don't know, sir.
No sabe V. alemán ?	= Don't you know German ?
No, señor, porque no me gusta	= No, sir, because I don't like (it).
Habla V. francés ?	= Do you speak French ?
No, amigo, pero mi hermano lo habla muy bien	= No, friend, but my brother speaks it very well.
Habla el inglés ?	= Does he speak English ?
No lo habla	= He doesn't speak it.
Porqué no ?	= Why not ?
Porque no lo sabe	= Because he doesn't know it.
Dónde está el libro ?	= Where is the book.
Está en el cuarto	= It is in the room.
Si, pero en qué cuarto ?	= Yes, but in which room ?
En el cuarto de mi hijo	= In my son's room.
Cómo se llama aquella señora ?	= What is that lady's name ?
Se llama señora Romanos	= She is called Mrs. Romanos.
Qué tiene en la mano ?	= What has she in her (the) hand ?
Tiene un periódico español	= She has a Spanish newspaper.
Habla ella español ?	= Does she speak Spanish ?
Ella habla no solamente español pero tambien inglés	= She speaks not only Spanish but also English.

Es este libro bueno ?	= Is this book good ?
Si, caballero, es muy bueno	= Yes, sir, it is very good.
Es esta naranja buena ?	= Is this orange good ?
No, amigo, es mala	= No, friend, it is bad.
Quién tiene mi lapiz ?	= Who has my pencil ?
Mi primo lo tiene	= My cousin has it.
De quién es esta flor ?	= Whose (of whom) is this flower ?
Es de mi prima	= It is my cousin's (fem.).
Está el soldado en casa ?	= Is the soldier at home ?
No, señor, no está en casa	= No, sir, he is not at home.
Dónde está ?	= Where is he ?
No sé, señor	= I don't know, sir.
Porqué no lo sabe V. ?	= Why don't you know it ?
Porque no me gusta ese soldado	= Because I don't like that soldier.
Adios !	= Good-bye !

### Notes

The student will undoubtedly have remarked a few peculiarities in the foregoing exercise which will have led him to seek an explanation of them.

- (1). The various parts of a verb may be used without the pronoun, customary in English. Hence the Spaniard will say 'es' for 'he is' or 'she is' or 'it is' or 'you are' (with 'Vd.').
- (2). Some words precede the verb in Spanish where they follow it in English, as in 'No lo sé!' signifying 'I don't know it!' Here 'lo' (*it*) precedes the verb 'sé.' This order of words in the sentence must be closely studied by the beginner, for it bears greatly upon both clear understanding and intelligible expression. We shall notice the same

point later with respect to adjectives and the nouns they qualify.

- (3). 'De' signifies 'of.' Since it has a possessive signification, it becomes equivalent to the English 's,' so that 'de mi padre' may be translated into English either 'of my father' or 'my father's.'
- (4). Notice the difference between 'esta' (without an accent) signifying 'this,' and 'está' (with an accent) signifying 'is.'
- (5). It should be observed that Spanish adjectives agree, both in gender and number, with the nouns they accompany. The adjective 'good' used with a masculine singular noun is therefore 'bueno,' with a feminine singular noun 'buena,' with the plurals 'buenos' and 'buenas' according to gender.
- (6). In order to make a sentence interrogative the verb precedes the pronoun. There is, in such cases, no Spanish equivalent for our interrogative 'do?' and 'does?'
- (7). Take care over the pronunciation of words which are spelled alike yet differently accented; 'esta' and 'porque' are accented on the first syllable; 'está' and 'porqué' on the final syllable. To accentuate wrongly is to be misunderstood, of course.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE SECOND LESSON

THE student ought on no account to commence the study of this lesson until he has mastered every rule and Spanish word and sentence in the previous chapter. By employing those odd moments, precious enough, which occur throughout the day in a careful revision and repetition of them, he will discover that language-learning is not so difficult as is popularly imagined, nor so irksome.

The possessive pronouns in Spanish are—

	<i>English</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
1.	<i>My</i>	Mi	Mis
	<i>Thy</i>	Tu	Tus
	<i>His (her, its)</i>	Su	Sus
	<i>Our</i>	Nuestro,-a	Nuestros,-as
	<i>Your</i>	Vuestro,-a	Vuestros,-as
	<i>Their</i>	Su	Sus
2.	<i>Mine</i>	Mío,-a	Míos,-as
	<i>Thine</i>	Tuyo,-a	Tuyos,-as
	<i>His (her, its)</i>	Suyo,-a	Suyos,-as
	<i>Ours</i>	Nuestro,-a	Nuestros,-as
	<i>Yours</i>	Vuestro,-a	Vuestros,-as
	<i>Theirs</i>	Suyo,-a	Suyos,-as

There are three conjugations of verbs, their infinitives ending respectively in ‘-ar,’ ‘-er,’ and ‘-ir.’

Their present indicative tenses are as follows—

<i>Amar</i> (to love)	<i>Temer</i> (to fear)	<i>Partir</i> (to part, divide)
Yo amo	Temo	Parto
Tú amas	Temes	Partes
El ama	Teme	Parte
Nosotros amamos	Tememos	Partimos
Vosotros amais	Temeis	Partis
Ellos aman	Temen	Parten

Their past participles are—

Amado (*loved*).      Temido (*feared*).      Partido (*divided*).

The personal pronouns are—

	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>
<i>I.</i>	Yo.	Me.	Me (á mí).
<i>Thou.</i>	Tu.	Te (á ti).	Te (á tí).
<i>He (it).</i>	El.	Le, lo (á él).	Le (á él).
<i>She (it).</i>	Ella.	La (á ella).	Le (á ella).
<i>It.</i>	Ello.	Lo (á ello).	Lo (á ello).
<i>We.</i>	Nosotros.	Nos (á nosotros).	Nos (á nosotros).
<i>You.</i>	Vosotros.	Os (á vosotros).	Os (á vosotros).
<i>They (masc.).</i>	Ellos.	Los (á ellos).	Les (á ellos).
<i>They (fem.).</i>	Ellas.	Las (á ellas).	Les (á ellas).

The degrees of comparison of adjectives are formed thus—

Feliz	=	<i>Happy.</i>
Más feliz que —	=	<i>Happier than —.</i>
Tan feliz como —	=	<i>As happy as —.</i>
Menos feliz que —	=	<i>Less happy than —.</i>

The superlatives are formed thus—

El más feliz	=	<i>The happiest.</i>
El menos feliz	=	<i>The least happy.</i>

Study carefully the following irregularities—

	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
<i>Good.</i>	Bueno.	Mejor.	El mejor (óptimo).
<i>Bad.</i>	Malo.	Peor.	El peor (pésimo).
<i>Large.</i>	Grande.	Mayor.	El mayor (máximo).
<i>Small.</i>	Pequeño.	Menor.	El menor (mínimo).
<i>High.</i>	Alto.	Superior.	El superior (supremo).
<i>Low.</i>	Bajo.	Inferior.	El inferior (ínfimo).

Turning again to the verb, it should be noted that in general the word 'you' is translated by 'V.' (or 'Vd.' in some works), and is used with the third person singular of the verb-tense. The plural form 'Vs.' (or 'Vds.') is used with the third person plural, and is pronounced 'Oo-sted-ez,' accented on 'sted.'

## VOCABULARY

Voy	= <i>I go.</i>	Vengo	= <i>I come.</i>
Vas	= <i>thou goest.</i>	Vienes	= <i>thou comest.</i>
Va	= <i>he goes.</i>	Viene	= <i>he comes.</i>
Vamos	= <i>we go.</i>	Venimos	= <i>we come.</i>
Vais	= <i>you go.</i>	Venís	= <i>you come.</i>
Van	= <i>they go.</i>	Vienen	= <i>they come.</i>
Ahí	= <i>there.</i>	Trabaja	= <i>he works.</i>
Nada (no nada)	= <i>nothing.</i>	Quiero	= <i>I want.</i>
La mano	= <i>hand.</i>	Quiere	= <i>he wants.<sup>1</sup></i>
El reloj	= <i>watch.</i>	El agua	= <i>water.</i>
La botella	= <i>bottle.</i>	Hay	= <i>there is, there are.</i>
Poco, poca	= <i>little.</i>	Pocos, pocas	= <i>few.</i>
Siento	= <i>I feel (I am sorry).</i>	El oro	= <i>gold.</i>
La plata	= <i>silver.</i>	Enfermo	= <i>ill.</i>
Puede	= <i>he (it, she) can.</i>	Tener hambre	= <i>to be hungry.</i>
Tener sed	= <i>to be thirsty.</i>	El vaso	= <i>glass.</i>
El vino	= <i>wine.</i>	Vender	= <i>to sell.</i>
Vende	= <i>he sells.</i>	Cuanto (masc.)	= <i>how much?</i>
Costar	= <i>to cost.</i>	Cuanta (fem.)	= <i>how much?</i>
Cuesta	= <i>it costs.</i>	Barato	= <i>cheap.</i>
Caro	= <i>dear.</i>	Otro, a	= <i>other.</i>
Alto, a	= <i>high, tall.</i>	Gordo, a	= <i>fat, stout.</i>
Para	= <i>for.</i>	El mes	= <i>month.</i>
Hermoso, a	= <i>pretty.</i>	El idioma	= <i>language.</i>
La lengua	= <i>language.</i>	Bastante	= <i>enough.</i>
Hacer	= <i>to make, do.</i>	Hace	= <i>does, makes.</i>

<sup>1</sup> Note that 'quiere' is also used with 'ella' (she) and 'Vd.' (you).

El frío	= cold (coldness).	El calor	= heat.
La ciudad	= town.	Gustar	= to taste, like.
Talvez	= perhaps, maybe.	Estudiar	= to study.
Aprender	= to learn.	El tiempo	= time ; weather.
Quiere Vd. ?	= do you want, wish, love ?	Quiero	= I want, wish, love.
Querer	= to want, wish, love.	La lástima	= pity, grief.
La cosa	= thing.	Entonces	= then.
El agua	= water.	La cerveza	= beer.
Ó — ó	= either — or.	La vez	= time (ordinal).
Ni — ni	= neither — nor.	Dos veces	= twice.
Cuando	= when.	De vez en cuando	= from time to time.
La mañana	= morning.	El café	= coffee.
Tomar	= to take.	Dar	= to give.
Un pedazo	= piece, bit.	Doy	= I give.
Dé (Vd.)	= give !	Das	= thou givest.
Tome (Vd.)	= take !	Da	= he gives.
Traiga (Vd.)	= bring ! <sup>1</sup>	Damos	= we give.
Venga (Vd.)	= come ! <sup>1</sup>	Dais	= you give.
Vaya (Vd.)	= go ! <sup>1</sup>	Dan	= they give.
El jardín	= garden.	Aquí	= here.
Con	= with.	Conmigo	= with me.
Sobre	= on.	La mesa	= table.
La manteca	= butter.	El favor	= favour, kindness.
(mantequilla)		El placer	= pleasure.
Por	= by, for.	Pronunciar	= to pronounce.
Desear	= to wish, desire.	Mandar	= to send.
La pronunciación <sup>2</sup>	= pronunciation.	Algo	= anything, something.
Mande (Vd.)	= send.	Escriba (Vd.)	= write.
La semana	= week.	El cuchillo	= knife.
Escribir	= to write.	Feliz	= happy.
La carta	= letter.	Amar	= to love.
La caja	= box.	Difícil	= difficult.
Triste	= sad.	Viejo	= old.
Fácil	= easy.	Puedo	= I can.
Joven	= young.	Pueden	= They can.
Poder <sup>3</sup>	= to be able (can).	El paquete	= parcel.
Vd. puede	= he can.	Allí, ahí	= there.
Dispense Vd. !	= pardon (you) !		
Recibir	= to receive.		

<sup>1</sup> Infinitives : 'Traer,' 'Venir,' 'Ir.' These verbs are irregular in their conjugation.

<sup>2</sup> All words ending in '—ción' are feminine.

<sup>3</sup> French 'pouvoir.'

## CONVERSATIONAL MATTER

De dónde vienen Vds., señores ?	= Where do you come from, gentlemen ?
Venimos del teatro	= We come from the theatre.
Quién está ahí ?	= Who is there ?
Mi padre está ahí	= My father is there.
Quién es Vd. ?	= Who are you ?
Un soldado del rey, señor	= A soldier of the king, sir.
Qué quiere Vd. ?	= What do you want ?
No quiero nada	= I want nothing.
Qué quiere este hombre ?	= What does this man want ?
Creo que quiere dinero	= I believe (think) he wants money.
Porqué quiere dinero ?	= Why does he want money ?
Porque es un hombre muy pobre	= Because he is a very poor man.
Porqué es pobre ?	= Why is he poor ?
Porque no trabaja	= Because he doesn't work.
Porqué no trabaja ?	= Why doesn't he work ?
Porque es perezoso	= Because he is lazy.
Porqué es perezoso ?	= Why is he lazy ?
Porque no quiere trabajar	= Because he doesn't want to work.
Es perezoso tambien su padre ?	= Is his father also lazy ?
Si, es perezoso	= Yes, he is lazy.
Es perezosa tambien su madre ?	= Is his mother also lazy ?
Si, pero no tan perezosa como su padre	= Yes, but not so lazy as his father.

Qué tiene Vd. en la mano ? = What have you in your hand ?

No tengo nada en la mano = I have nothing in my derecha right hand.

Pero qué tiene Vd. en la = But what have you in mano izquierda ? your left hand ?

Tengo mi reloj = I have my watch.

Hay agua en la botella ? = Is there any water in the bottle ?

Creo que hay muy poca = I think (believe) there is very little.

No hay vino en esta = There is no wine in this botella ! bottle !

Lo siento mucho ! = I am very sorry !

Es de oro ó de plata ese = Is this watch of gold or reloj ? of silver ?

No sé, pero creo que es de = I don't know, but I think plata it is of silver.

Está Vd. enfermo ? = Are you ill ?

No, amigo, no estoy en- = No, friend, I'm not ill. fermo

Tiene hambre su amigo de = Is your friend hungry ? Vd. ? <sup>1</sup>

Puede ser ! = It may be ! (Perhaps).

Tiene sed tambien ? = Is he thirsty also ?

No lo creo ! = I don't think so !

Quiere Vd. un vaso de vino ? = Do you want a glass of wine ?

Si, señor, por favor ! = Yes, sir, please !

Tiene este alumno muchos = Has this pupil many amigos ? friends ?

No tiene muchos = He hasn't many.

<sup>1</sup> 'de Vd.' is used to emphasise the meaning of 'your,' because 'su' also signifies 'her,' 'its,' and 'their.'

No hay leche ?	= Is there no milk ?
No, señora, no hay	= No, madam, there isn't.
Vende Vd. periódicos ingleses ?	= Do you sell English newspapers ?
Si, señor, los vendo	= Yes, sir, I sell them.
Cuanto cuesta este libro ?	= How much does this book cost ?
No cuesta mucho ; es muy barato	= It doesn't cost much ; it's very cheap.
Es caro este ?	= Is this dear ?
No tan caro como el otro	= Not so dear as the other.
Mi hermano es mas alto que mi padre	= My brother is taller than my father.
Es verdad ?	= Is that so ? (Is it true ?)
Si, pero mi hermana es menos alta que mi madre	= Yes, but my sister is less tall than my mother.
Y su tío ?	= And your uncle ?
Es muy gordo	= He is very stout (fat).
Y su tía tambien ?	= And your aunt, too ?
O, no, señor, ella no es tan gorda como él	= Oh, no, sir, she isn't so fat as he is.
Es para mí la carta ?	= Is the letter for me ?
No, señorita, es para mí	= No, miss, it is for me.
Cuantos meses tiene el año ?	= How many months has the year ?
El año tiene doce meses	= The year has twelve months.
Adónde va Vd.?	= Where are you going ?
Voy al teatro	= I am going to the theatre.
Con quién ?	= With whom ?
Con mis hermanas	= With my sisters.
Son hermosas ?	= Are they pretty ?
Si, son muy hermosas	= Yes, they are very pretty.

Dónde están sus hijos de Vd.?	= Where are your sons?
Están en Londres	= They are in London.
Qué hace su hija de él?	= What does his daughter do?
No sé qué hace	= I don't know what she does.
Qué idioma habla?	= What language does she speak?
Habla el frances bastante bien	= She speaks French well enough.
No habla ella otra lengua?	= Doesn't she speak any other language?
Creo que no ! <sup>1</sup>	= I don't think so !
Hace frío, hoy ?	= Is it cold to-day ? (makes it ?)
No, señor, hace mucho calor	= No, sir, it is very hot.
Va Vd. á la ciudad ?	= Are you going to town ?
Creo que no ; hace frío	= I don't think so ; it is too cold.
No le gusta el frío ?	= Don't you like the cold ?
No me gusta	= I don't.
Le gusta el calor, talvez ?	= You like the heat, perhaps ?
Eso, sí !	= That, yes !
Habla Vd. italiano ?	= Do you speak Italian ?
Lo hablo un poco, pero no mucho	= I speak it a little, but not much.
Estudia Vd. otro idioma?	= Are you studying any other language ?
No, señora, no tengo bastante tiempo	= No, madam, I have not enough time.

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<sup>1</sup> Literally ' I think not ' ( I think that not ).

Talvez trabaja Vd. mucho !	= Perhaps you work a lot !
Sí, trabajo todo el día	= Yes, I work all day.
Qué quiere Vd. comer ?	= What do you want to eat ?
No quiero comer nada	= I don't wish to eat anything.
Qué quiere ella beber ?	= What does she want to drink ?
Quiere un vaso de vino	= She wants a glass of wine.
Pero no tengo vino !	= But I have no wine !
Qué lástima ! Tiene Vd. otra cosa ?	= What a pity ! Have you anything else ? (other thing ?)
Sí, tengo dos botellas de cerveza	= Yes, I have two bottles of beer.
No le gusta á ella la cerveza !	= She doesn't like beer !
Qué bebe ella, entonces ?	= What does she drink, then ?
Bebe ó vino ó aqua	= She drinks either wine or water.
Yo no bebo ni vino ni aqua	= I drink neither wine nor water.
Qué bebe Vd., entonces ?	= What do you drink, then ?
Bebo una taza de te de vez en cuando	= I drink a cup of tea from time to time.
No más ?	= Nothing more ?
Es decir que, la mañana, tomo una taza de café de vez en cuando	= That's to say, that, in the morning, I take a cup of coffee from time to time.
Déme un pedazo de pan !	= Give me a piece of bread !
Porqué ?	= Why ?

Porque tengo hambre	= Because I am hungry.
Traígame el periodico que está en mi cuarto !	= Bring me the news- paper that is in my room !
No hay ningún periodico en su cuarto de Vd. !	= There is no newspaper in your room !
Donde está, entonces ?	= Where is it, then ?
Está en el jardín	= It is in the garden.
Traígamelo ! <sup>1</sup>	= Bring me it !
Aquí está !	= Here it is !
Quiere Vd. venir conmigo ?	= Do you wish to come with me ?
Si, lo quiero, señor	= Yes, I wish to, sir.
Venga, entonces !	= Come, then !
Vaya Vd. en el cuarto de mi hermano y traigame la botella de tinta que está sobre la mesa !	= Go into my brother's room and bring me the bottle of ink that is on the table !
Déme un poco de manteca, por favor !	= Give me a little butter, please.
Con mucho placer !	= With much pleasure !
Vaya !	= Go away !
Pero porqué ?	= But why ?
Porque no deseo hablar con Vd.	= Because I don't want to speak to you.
Porqué no ?	= Why not ?
Porque Vd. no habla bien	= Because you don't speak well.
Es Vd. inglés ?	= Are you English ?
Si, caballero, lo soy	= Yes, sir, I am (it).
Vd. habla español muy bien	= You speak Spanish very well.

<sup>1</sup> Three words connected : 'Traiga' (bring) ; 'me' (to me) ;  
'lo' (it).

Es verdad ?	= Is that so ? (true ?)
Si, su pronunciación es muy buena (f.)	= Yes, your pronunciation is very good.
Cómo se pronuncia esta palabra, por favor ? <sup>1</sup>	= How is this word pronounced, please ?
Se pronuncia así — !	= It is pronounced thus !
Mándeme Vd. algo todas las semanas !	= Send me something every week !
Naturalmente !	= Naturally !
Escribe Vd. muchas cartas ?	= Do you write many letters ?
No muchas, porque no tengo muchos amigos	= Not many, because I haven't many friends.
Escribame una carta todos los días !	= Write me a letter every day !
Si Vd. quiere	= If you wish.
Dónde están nuestros cuchillos ?	= Where are our knives ?
Están en esta caja	= They are in this box.
Y dónde están vuestros tenedores ?	= And where are your forks ?
Están también allí	= They are also there.
Está Vd. feliz ?	= Are you happy ?
No, amigo, estoy muy triste	= No, friend, I'm very sad.
Porqué está Vd. triste ?	= Why are you sad ?
Porque no me ama ella	= Because she doesn't love me.
Están Vds. felices ?	= Are you (plur.) happy ?
Si, señor, estamos felices <sup>2</sup>	= Yes, sir, we are happy.
Cuántos días tiene una semana ?	= How many days has a week ?

<sup>1</sup> 'How pronounces itself this word'; ('se' means 'itself').

<sup>2</sup> The 'z' of 'feliz' and other words changes to 'c' in the plural.

Una semana tiene siete días	= A week has seven days.
Es difícil esta lección ?	= Is this lesson difficult ?
No, es muy fácil	= No, it is very easy.
Es joven aquel inglés ?	= Is that Englishman young ?
No, es muy viejo	= No, he is very old.
Creo que no es tan viejo como mi padre	= I don't believe he is as old as my father.
Puede ser !	= That may be ! (can be.)
Puede Vd. decirme quién tiene mi sombrero ?	= Can you tell (say) me who has my hat ?
Dispense Vd. ; lo tengo	= Pardon ; I've got it.
Tienen Vds. bastante pan ?	= Have you (plur.) enough bread ?
Si, señores, tenemos bastante	= Yes, gentlemen, we have enough.
Para quién es este paquete ?	= For whom is this parcel ?
Es para mi primo	= It's for my cousin.
Me gusta mucho recibir paquetes	= I like to receive parcels very much.
Yo también !	= So do I ! (I also !)

### Notes

All the sentences in the 'Conversational Matter' are intended to be read aloud, over and over again, with their necessary 'tone' and 'expression,' just as though a real conversation were taking place. Reading aloud is the best of all methods to adopt in order that one may become fluent. It is also, with reference to language-study, of wonderful assistance to the memory. Should the student desire written exercises as tests, he can employ the 'Conversational Matter' for this purpose. Dozens of other sentences can also be formed by substituting other words.

## CHAPTER V

### THE THIRD LESSON

HAVING acquired by this time a knowledge of the construction of the elementary sentence, it is advisable that the student should be able to give simple orders and commands by learning the 'imperative' mood of the most useful verbs.

Now, with reference to this point, the form of an order or command depends entirely upon the person to whom it is given, for Spanish, like most European languages, possesses more forms than in English.

Therefore, in giving an order in Spanish, one may employ either the second or third person. The second person singular with 'tu' is used solely amongst persons of close relationship and amongst friends of long standing.

Since it is a very familiar form of address, it would be extremely impolite and, in some cases, insulting, to employ it in any other connection. When addressing single individuals, therefore, the student must issue his command in the third person single of the imperative with 'Vd.' (Usted), and in the case of several individuals with 'Vds.'

Here we have the imperative forms of the four auxiliaries 'haber,' 'tener,' 'ser,' and 'estar.'

#### *Haber*

- He ! (*Have thou !*)
- Haya ! (third person singular)
- Hayamos ! (*Let us have !*)
- Habed ! (*Have ! plural*)
- Hayan ! (*Let them have !*)

#### *Tener*

- Ten !
- Tenga !
- Tengamos !
- Tened !
- Tengan !

<i>Ser</i>	<i>Estar</i>
Sé ! ( <i>Be thou !</i> )	Está !
Sea !	Esté !
Seamos !	Estemos !
Sed !	Estad !
Sean !	Estén !

The regular forms are—

<i>Amar</i>	<i>Temer</i>	<i>Partir</i>
Ama ! ( <i>Love thou !</i> )	Teme ! ( <i>Fear thou !</i> )	Parte ! ( <i>Divide thou !</i> )
Ame ! ( <i>Let him love !</i> )	Tema !	Parta !
Amemos ! ( <i>Let us love !</i> )	Temamos !	Partamos !
Amad ! ( <i>Love !</i> )	Temed !	Partid !
Amen ! ( <i>Let them love !</i> )	Teman !	Partan !

The most common irregular verbs form their imperatives thus—

*Mostrar (to show)* <sup>1</sup>

Muestra ! (tú)	Show ! (thou)
Muestre !	Let him show ! <sup>2</sup>

*Andar (to go, walk)*

Anda ! (tú)	Go ! (thou)
Ande !	Let him go !

*Poner (to put, place)*

Pon ! (tú)	Put ! (thou)
Ponga !	Let him put !

<sup>1</sup> Only the essential forms are given ; that is to say, the second and third persons singular.

<sup>2</sup> Remember that this is the form used with ' Vd. ' (Muestreme Vd. = Show (you) me !).

*Traer (to bring)*

Trae ! (tú)	<i>Bring ! (thou)</i>
Traiga !	<i>Let him bring</i>

*Dormir (to sleep)*

Duerme ! (tú)	<i>Sleep ! (thou)</i>
Duerma !	<i>Let him sleep !</i>

*Pedir (to ask)*

Pide ! (tú)	<i>Ask ! (thou)</i>
Pida !	<i>Let him ask !</i>

*Venir (to come)*

Ven ! (tú)	<i>Come ! (thou)</i>
Venga !	<i>Let him come ! <sup>1</sup></i>

*Ir (to go)*

Ve ! (tú)	<i>Go ! (thou)</i>
Vaya !	<i>Let him go ! <sup>2</sup></i>

*Decir (to say, tell)*

Di ! (tú)	<i>Say, tell ! (thou)</i>
Diga !	<i>Let him say, tell ! <sup>3</sup></i>

*Sentir (to feel)*

Siente ! (tú)	<i>Feel ! (thou)</i>
Sienta !	<i>Let him feel !</i>

*Hacer (to do, make)*

Haz ! (tú)	<i>Do ! (thou)</i>
Haga !	<i>Let him do !</i>

<sup>1</sup> 'Venga aquí !' means 'Come here !' (or 'Venga Vd. aquí !')

<sup>2</sup> 'Vaya !' means 'Go !' or 'Go away !' (or 'Vaya Vd. !').

<sup>3</sup> 'Digame Vd. !' means 'Tell me ! (you).'

*Dar (to give)*

Da ! (tú)

Give ! (thou)

Dé !

Let him give !

These imperatives must be committed to memory, for, at the beginning, the student will have more need to ask and to demand than to employ any other manner of discourse. In the 'Conversational Matter' which follows will be found sufficient material whereupon to build up innumerable useful phrases for every-day work.

This imperative form of sentence is one of the simplest for the beginner, since usually it requires no answer. On the other hand, a sentence such as 'Donde se vende el mejor pan ?' (*Where is sold the best bread ?*) may give rise to a dozen replies.

## CONVERSATIONAL MATTER

Tráigame Vd. un vaso de = Bring me a glass of  
vino ! <sup>1</sup> wine !

Lleve Vd. mi equipaje à la = Take my luggage to the  
casa ! house !

Vaya Vd. en mi cuarto ! = Go into my room !

Suba Vd. à mi cuarto = Go up to my room !

(*Subir* = To ascend, go up.)

Marchemos pronto ! = Let us go at once !

(*Pronto* = At once.)

Indíqueme Vd. la casa del = Show (indicate to) me Mr.  
Señor Gonzales ! Gonzales' house !

Tenga Vd. la bondad de = Have the kindness to  
—— ! —— !

(*Bondad* = Kindness.)

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<sup>1</sup> It is not always necessary to employ the word 'Vd.' in issuing a command, the imperative form itself being sufficient.

Déme Vd. un pedazo de = Give me a piece of  
pan ! bread !

Muéstreme Vd. el periódico ! = Show me the news-  
paper !

Présteme unos lápices ! = Lend me a few (some)  
pencils !

(*Prestar* = To lend.)

(*Lapiz* (on.) = Pencil.)

Aquí está uno, Señor = Here is one, sir.

Muchas gracias ! <sup>1</sup> = Many thanks !

Tengamos paciencia ! = Let us have patience !

Búsquelo ! = Look for it !

(*Buscar* = To seek, look for.)

(*Lo* = It ; or 'la' if feminine.)

Llévele Vd. ! = Take them ! (Carry them !)

Condúzcame Vd. á este = Conduct me to this  
punto ! point ! (place).

Entremos ! = Let us go in !

(*Entrar* = To enter.)

Súbame Vd. un poco de = Bring me up a little  
leña ! wood !

(*Subir* = To ascend, to bring up.)

Dígame Vd. su nombre ! = Tell me your name !

Hábleme Vd. de su vida ! <sup>2</sup> = Tell me about your life !

<sup>1</sup> Or simply 'gracias !'

<sup>2</sup> Here the pronoun 'su' signifies 'your,' but it may mean 'his' or 'her,' in which case one must make the sense clearer by the addition of explanatory words, thus—

Su vida de Vd. ! = Your life ! (the life of you).

Su vida de el ! = His life ! (the life of him).

Su vida de ella ! = Her life ! (the life of her).

Déme Vd. con qué hacer = Give me something to  
fuego ! make a fire !

(*Con qué* = Equivalent to 'that with which' or 'with  
what.')

(*Fuego* = Fire.)

Ponga Vd. mi baúl en el = Put my trunk in the  
rincón ! corner !

Hablemos ahora de la = Let us talk now about (of)  
guerra ! the war !

(*Ahora* = Now.)

(*Guerra* = War.)

Enséñeme Vd. en donde se = Show (teach) me where is  
encuentra la llave ! found the key !

Vamos ahora al comedor ! = Let us go now into the  
dining-room !

Vayan Vds. á la iglesia ! = Go (plur.) to church !

Límpie Vd. esta taza ! = Clean this cup !

(*Limpiar* = To clean.)

Oiga Vd. ! = Listen !

Oígame Vd. ! = Listen to me !

Oígame Vd. ! = Listen to him !

Sírvase Vd. darme un = Please (kindly) give me a  
alfiler ! pin !

(*Servir* = To serve. It may be used as above, signifying 'Will you please——!')

Cuide Vd. ! = Take care !

(*Cuidar* = To take care, to mind.)

Cierre Vd. la puerta ! = Shut the door !

Cierre Vd. la ventana ! = Shut the window !

(*Cerrar* = To shut.)

Ayúdeme Vd. á——<sup>1</sup> = **Help me to —— !**  
 (*Ayudar* = To help.)

Encienda Vd. la lámpara ! = **Light the lamp !**  
 (*Encender* = To light.)  
 (*Lámpara* = Lamp.)

No deje Vd. nada en la = **Leave nothing on the**  
 mesa ! **table !**  
 (*Dejar* = To leave.)  
 (*Nada* = Nothing.)  
 (*En* = In or on.)

Sírvase Vd. darme una = **Please give me a spoon !**  
 cuchara !

Páseme Vd. el azúcar ! = **Pass me the sugar !**  
 (*Pasar* = To pass.)<sup>2</sup>

Páseme Vd. la sal ! = **Pass me the salt !**

Páseme Vd. la carne, por = **Pass me the meat,**  
 favor ! **please !**

(*Carne* = Meat.)

(*Por favor* = Please or By favour.)

Dénos Vd. patatas ! = **Give us potatoes !**

Anda á acostarte ! = **Go (thou) to bed !**

Ande Vd. á acostarle !<sup>3</sup> = **Go (you) to bed !**

Anden Vds. á acostarles ! = **Go (you, plur.) to bed !**

Habla Vd. inglés ? = **Do you speak English ?**

Hable Vd. español ! = **Speak Spanish !**

Dispense Vd. ! = **Excuse me !**

(*Dispensar* = To dispense, to excuse.)

<sup>1</sup> Follow on with an infinitive.

<sup>2</sup> Not to be confused with 'pasar' (to walk).

<sup>3</sup> Refer to the Second Lesson for the use of 'le.'

Créame Vd. Don Pedro, no = Believe me, Don Pedro,  
tengo nada ! I have nothing !

(*Creer* (two syllables) = To believe.)

(Literally 'Not have nothing.')

Dígame Vd. que hora es ! = Tell me what hour it is !

¡Sí, señor ; es la una = It is one o'clock.

Son las cinco ! = It is five o'clock !

Son las ocho y medio ! = It is half-past eight !

(Literally 'eight and half.')

Son las nueve y cuarto ! = It is a quarter past nine !

Eran <sup>1</sup> las seis menos = It was twenty past six !  
veinte !

(*Menos* = Less.)

(Literally 'Six less twenty.')

Dígame Vd. si es tarde ! = Tell me if it is late !

Con mucho gusto, señor ; = With much pleasure,  
no es tarde ; al contrario sir, it's not late ; on  
es muy temprano ! <sup>2</sup> the contrary, it's very  
early !

Esté Vd. persuadido que es = Be certain that it is so,  
así, señor ! sir !

(*Persuadido* = Persuaded, etc.)

Quien <sup>3</sup> tiene mi libro ? = Who has my book ?

Lo tengo = I have it.

Que <sup>3</sup> tiene Vd. ? = What have you ?

Tengo la flor que <sup>3</sup> Vd. me = I have the flower which  
ha dado (that) you have given  
me.

<sup>1</sup> *Vide* Chapter VII.

<sup>2</sup> Note the contraction of 'á el' into 'al' (*to the, at the*).

<sup>3</sup> Study these relative and interrogative pronouns.

Cuál es su nombre ? = What is your name ?  
 Cómo se llama Vd. ? = How are you called ?

(*Llamar* = To call.)

(Literally 'How yourself call you ?')

Me llamo Antonio = I am called Antonio.

(Literally 'Myself I call Antonio.')

Aquí está el muchacho = Here is the boy whose  
 cuyo <sup>1</sup> padre no tiene father has no money.  
 dinero

(*Cuyo* (masc.) = Whose, of whom. The feminine is  
 'cuya'; the plurals are 'cuyos and 'cuyas.')

De quién <sup>1</sup> es este caballo ? = Whose horse is this ?  
 Es el caballo de aquel sol- = It is that soldier's horse.  
 dado

(*De quién* = Of whom, whose.)

(*Aquel* = That.—Fem. 'aquella.')

Ponga Vd. una botella de = Put a bottle of wine on  
 vino en la mesa ! the table !

La quiere Vd. ahora ? = Do you want it now ?

(*La* = It, agreeing with 'botella,' feminine.)

(*Querer* = To want, wish. Note the change in spelling.)

Si, la quiero inmediata- = Yes, I want it imme-  
 mente ! diately !

Mozo, tráigame otra cosa ! = Waiter, bring me some-  
 thing else !

(*Mozo* = Waiter.)

(*Otra cosa* = Other thing.)

(Literally 'Waiter, bring me other thing !')

<sup>1</sup> Study these relative and interrogative pronouns.

No tome Vd. eso ! = **Don't take this !**

(*Tomar* = To take.)

(*Eso* or *Esto* = This, neuter.)

Qué hay ? = **What is there ?**

Hay dos perros en el jardin = **There are two dogs in the garden.**

(*Hay* = There is, there are.)

Déme Vd. una tajada de = **Give me a slice of melon !**  
melón !

(*Tajada* = Slice.)

Tráiganos Vd. la lista ! <sup>1</sup> = **Bring us the list !**

Tráigame Vd. cerveza ! = **Bring me beer !**

Cuánto cuesta ? <sup>2</sup> = **How much does it cost ?**

(*Costar* = To cost. Note the change.)

Todo el mundo es muy = **Everybody is very kind.**  
amable

(*Todo el mundo* <sup>3</sup> = Everybody ; All the world.)

Estoy en Londres = **I am in London.**

Voy á Paris = **I am going (I go) to Paris.**

(Note the two prepositions.)

He visto á <sup>4</sup> su padre de Vd. = **I have seen your father.**

Los héroes honran á su = **Heroes honour their**  
patria country.

<sup>1</sup> For example, 'La lista de vinos,' meaning the 'wine-list.'

<sup>2</sup> 'It' is often omitted.

<sup>3</sup> French 'Tout le monde.'

<sup>4</sup> In Spanish, whenever the direct object is a person, the active verb is usually followed by 'á.'

Fué alabado por el rey      = He was praised by the  
king.

(*Alabar* == To praise:)

(*Fué*      = He was.)

Now learn by heart the following lines, which are amusing, since they may be repeated over and over again and still interest.

Las dos de la noche eran  
Cuando sentí ruido en casa.  
Subo la escalera ansiosa ;  
Saco la brillante espada.  
Toda la casa registro,  
Y en ella no encuentro nada.  
Y por ser cosa curiosa  
Voy á volver á contarla.<sup>1</sup>  
Las dos de la noche eran  
Cuando sentí ruido en casa, etc., etc.

### *Translation*

Two o'clock in the night (it) was  
When (I) heard a noise in (the) house.  
(I) mount the staircase anxious ;  
(I) draw out the brilliant sword.  
All the house (the whole house) I inspect,  
And in it (I) meet nothing.  
And for (its) being a curious thing  
I am going to relate it to you again.<sup>1</sup>  
Two o'clock, etc.

'*Volver*' signifies 'to turn, to return'; when used in conjunction with another verb it indicates repetition.  
'*Subir*' signifies 'to ascend, to go up.'

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<sup>1</sup> From this point one repeats over again from the beginning.

'*Sacar*' means 'to extract, to take out.'

'*Registrar*' may mean either 'to survey, inspect, examine,' or 'to control, register.'

'*Encontrar*' means 'to meet.' Notice the change, in the present, to 'encuentro.'

'*Contar*' signifies 'to relate, to tell.'

'*Sentir*' may mean either 'to feel' or 'to hear,' and also 'to taste.'

The student must be prepared to encounter all manner of suffixes to nouns, indicating or suggesting proportion, both diminution and augmentation, love, contempt, tenderness, etc. These may be set under two headings, diminution and augmentation.

The feminine is formed by the addition of 'a.'

The principal forms are—

*Diminutives*

-ito  
-ico  
-itico  
-illo  
-uelo  
-ucho  
-cito, ececito  
-zuelo, etc.

*Augmentatives*

-on  
-azo  
-ote  
-achon  
-acho

*Examples*

Perro = *Dog.*

Capa = *Cloak, cape.*

Pié = *Foot.*

Chico <sup>1</sup> = *Little boy.*

Flor = *Flower.*

Perron = *Big dog.*

Capote = *Big cape.*

Piececito = *Dear little foot.*

Chiquito = *Nice little boy.*

Florecita = *Little flower.*

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<sup>1</sup> Also 'little,' 'small.'

This habitual use of diminutives and augmentatives by the Spanish has actually given birth to new words with often a changed meaning.

Note carefully the following—

<i>Original Word</i>	<i>Derived Word</i>
Puño = <i>The fist.</i> <sup>1</sup>	Puñetazo = <i>A punch, a blow with the fist.</i>
Paño = <i>Cloth.</i>	Pañuelo = <i>Handkerchief.</i>
Cera = <i>Wax</i>	Cerilla = <i>Match (for lighting).</i>
Palo = <i>Stick.</i>	Palillo = <i>Small stick, or tooth-pick.</i>

Proper names may also receive these suffixes, often suggestive of affection.

Juan (*John*) becomes 'Juanito.'

Luisa (*Louisa*) becomes 'Luisita.'

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<sup>1</sup> Also a 'handful.'

## CHAPTER VI

### THE FOURTH LESSON

LET us now examine the future tense of the regular verbs and the regular and irregular participles. The student is advised at this point to study particularly the participial changes.

#### *Future*<sup>1</sup>

<i>Amar (to love)</i>	<i>Temer (to fear)</i>	<i>Partir (to part, divide)</i>
Amaré	Temeré	Partiré
Amarás	Temerás	Partirás
Amará	Temerá	Partirá
Amaremos	Temeremos	Partiremos
Amaréis	Temeréis	Partiréis
Amarán	Temerán	Partirán

#### *Participles (Regular and Irregular)*

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Present Part</i>	<i>Past Part</i>
Amar ( <i>to love</i> )	Amando ( <i>loving</i> )	Amado ( <i>loved</i> )
Temer ( <i>to fear</i> )	Temiendo ( <i>fearing</i> )	Temido ( <i>feared</i> )
Partir ( <i>to part, divide</i> )	Partiendo ( <i>dividing</i> )	Partido ( <i>divided</i> )
Haber ( <i>to have</i> )	Habiendo ( <i>having</i> )	Habida ( <i>had</i> )
Tener ( <i>to have</i> )	Teniendo ( <i>having</i> )	Tenido ( <i>had</i> )
Ser ( <i>to be</i> )	Siendo ( <i>being</i> )	Sido ( <i>been</i> )
Estar ( <i>to be</i> )	Estando ( <i>being</i> )	Estado ( <i>been</i> )
Llamar ( <i>to call</i> )	Llamando ( <i>calling</i> )	Llamado ( <i>called</i> )
Decir ( <i>to say</i> )	Deciendo ( <i>saying</i> )	Dicho ( <i>said</i> )
Saber ( <i>to know</i> )	Sabiendo ( <i>knowing</i> )	Sabido ( <i>known</i> )
Gustar ( <i>to taste, like</i> )	Gustando ( <i>tasting, liking</i> )	Gustado ( <i>tasted, liked</i> )
Hablar ( <i>to speak</i> )	Hablando ( <i>speaking</i> )	Hablado ( <i>spoken</i> )
Ir ( <i>to go</i> )	Yendo ( <i>going</i> )	Ido ( <i>gone</i> )
Venir ( <i>to come</i> )	Veniendo ( <i>coming</i> )	Venido ( <i>came</i> )
Hacer ( <i>to do</i> )	Haciendo ( <i>doing</i> )	Hecho ( <i>done</i> )
Querer ( <i>to wish, love</i> )	Queriendo ( <i>wishing</i> )	Querido ( <i>wished</i> )
Aprender ( <i>to learn</i> )	Aprendiendo ( <i>learning</i> )	Aprendido ( <i>learned</i> )
Ver ( <i>to see</i> )	Viendo ( <i>seeing</i> )	Visto ( <i>seen</i> )

<sup>1</sup> Where there is no graphic accent, the stress falls naturally upon the penultimate; e.g., the second 'e' of 'temeremos' and the 'e' of 'amaremos' and 'partiremos.'

Estudiar ( <i>to study</i> )	Estudiando ( <i>studying</i> )	Estudiado ( <i>studied</i> )
Sentir ( <i>to feel, perceive</i> )	Sintiendo ( <i>feeling</i> )	Sentido ( <i>felt</i> )
Dar ( <i>to give</i> )	Dando ( <i>giving</i> )	Dado ( <i>given</i> )
Traer ( <i>to bring</i> )	Trayendo ( <i>bringing</i> )	Traído ( <i>brought</i> )
Escribir ( <i>to write</i> )	Escribiendo ( <i>writing</i> )	Escrito ( <i>written</i> )
Pronunciar ( <i>to pronounce</i> )	Pronunciando ( <i>pronouncing</i> )	Pronunciado ( <i>pronounced</i> )
Desear ( <i>to desire</i> )	Deseando ( <i>desiring</i> )	Deseado ( <i>desired</i> )
Mandar ( <i>to send</i> )	Mandando ( <i>sending</i> )	Mandado ( <i>sent</i> )
Poder ( <i>to be able</i> )	Pudiendo ( <i>being able</i> )	Podido ( <i>been able</i> )
Recibir ( <i>to receive</i> )	Recebiendo ( <i>receiving</i> )	Recibido ( <i>received</i> )
Poner ( <i>to put</i> )	Poniendo ( <i>putting</i> )	Puesto ( <i>put</i> )
Morir ( <i>to die</i> )	Muriendo ( <i>dying</i> )	Muerto ( <i>dead</i> )
Pedir ( <i>to ask</i> )	Pidiendo ( <i>asking</i> )	Pedido ( <i>asked</i> )
Dormir ( <i>to sleep</i> )	Durmiendo ( <i>sleeping</i> )	Dormido ( <i>slept</i> )

The futures of the verbs 'haber,' 'tener,' 'ser,' and 'estar' are as follows—

### *Future*

<i>Haber</i>	<i>Tener</i>	<i>Ser</i>	<i>Estar</i>
Habré	Tendré	Seré	Estaré
Habrás	Tendrás	Serás	Estarás
Habrá	Tendrá	Será	Estará
Habremos	Tendremos	Seremos	Estaremos
Habréis	Tendréis	Seréis	Estaréis
Habrán	Tendrán	Serán	Estarán

It will be remarked that a distinct similarity exists between the future-tense endings of all Spanish verbs. Let us study the future of a few of the most common irregular verbs.

### *Future*

<i>Ir (to go)</i>	<i>Venir (to come)</i>	<i>Poder (to be able)</i>
Iré	Vendré	Podré
Irás	Vendrás	Podrás
Irá	Vendrá	Podrá
Iremos	Vendremos	Podremos
Iréis	Vendréis	Podréis
Irán	Vendrán	Podrán

<i>Dar</i> (to give)	<i>Decir</i> (to say)	<i>Hacer</i> (to do, make)
Daré	Diré	Haré
Darás	Dirás	Harás
Dará	Dirá	Hará
Daremos	Diremos	Haremos
Daréis	Diréis	Haréis
Darán	Dirán	Harán

The student must always be prepared for slight changes in the forms of some verbs. Although the changes are, in most cases, so slight that the word may be recognised in the text, it is essential that the beginner should become familiar with them in order to be able to employ them readily in conversation. However simple a word may appear, as much care must be taken in learning it as over any difficult one.

These changes in the form of certain parts only of the verb will be found to be quite reasonable, as the following examples will show.

The main point to be remembered is that the final consonant sound of the stem of a verb must not change, whatever is added to it as a suffix.

'*Tocar*' means 'to touch,' and the stem is 'toc.'

This 'c' sound (as in 'cat') must remain throughout the conjugation. In the present we have 'toco,' meaning 'I touch.'

Now, in order to form the 'past definite' (*I touched*) it is necessary to suffix '-é,' but if this vowel follows 'c' its sound is changed, and it becomes equivalent to English 'th.' This must not be, so we substitute 'qu' for the 'c' and the stem-consonant retains its phonetic value. The word now becomes 'toqué' (*I touched*). Practice will soon show the student where these euphonic changes become necessary.

As with 'c,' so with 'g.'

'*Pagar*' means 'to pay.' The present is '*pago*,' the 'past definite' '*pagué*.'

Verbs which end in '*-cer*' and '*-cir*' in the infinitive have another change. The '*c*' becomes '*z*' before '*a*' and '*o*.' Note the present indicative of the verb '*vencer*' (to *vanquish*)—

Venzo	= <i>I vanquish.</i>
Vences	= <i>Thou vanquishest.</i>
Vence	= <i>He vanquishes.</i>
Vencemos	= <i>We vanquish.</i>
Vencéis	= <i>You vanquish.</i>
Vencen	= <i>They vanquish.</i>

Here the consonant-sound preceding the suffix is the same throughout.

The same rule must be noted in respect to verbs in '*-ger*.' Since this '*g*' is guttural, what will happen when the suffix is '*o*'? Some sound which is guttural before '*o*' must be substituted, since '*go*' is pronounced almost as in English. Here, then, we write and pronounce '*jo*.'

'*Coger*' means 'to gather.' The present indicative is—

Cojo	= <i>I gather.</i>
Coges	= <i>Thou gatherest.</i>
Coje	= <i>He gathers.</i>
Cogemos	= <i>We gather.</i>
Cogéis	= <i>You gather.</i>
Cogen	= <i>We gather.</i>

Verbs in '*-gir*' also follow the rule of euphony.

Verbs in '*-guir*'<sup>1</sup> drop the '*u*' before '*a*' and '*o*,' otherwise '*guio*' (as English '*gwo*'), which is false.

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<sup>1</sup> Pronounced almost like the English word '*gear*' (sounding the '*r*' clearly).

The first person of the present indicative of the verb 'distinguir' is—

*Distingo = I distinguish.*

The remaining forms retain the 'u' after 'g.'

So with verbs terminating in '-quir.' 'Qu' becomes 'c' before 'a' and 'o.'

'*Delinquir*' signifies 'to transgress, to offend.'

*Delinco.*

*Delinques.*

*Delinque, etc.*

The euphonic value of 'c' followed by 'o' is equal to that of 'qu' followed by 'e.'

Then, also, there exist interesting changes in the stem itself.

The verb 'pensar' (*to think*) is conjugated in the present, thus—

Yo pienso  
Tu piensas  
El piensa  
Nosotros pensamos  
Vosotros pensáis  
Ellos piensan

Note the change from  
'pen-' to 'pien-' in  
some cases.

A few others (irregular) are—

### *Present Tense*

<i>Poder</i> (to be able)	<i>Valer</i> (to be worth)	<i>Decir</i> (to say)
Puedo	Valgo	Digo
Puedes	Vales	Dices
Puede	Vale	Dice
Podemos	Valemos	Decimos
Podéis	Valéis	Decís
Pueden	Valen	Dicen

*Tracer* (to bring)

Traigo

Traes

Trae

Traemos

Traéis

Traen

*Oir* (to hear)

Oigo

Oyes

Oye

Oimos

Oís

Oyen

*Dar* (to give)

Doy

Das

Da

Damos

Dais

Dan

*Hacer* (to do)

Hago

Haces

Hace

Hacemos

Hacéis

Hacen

*Pedir* (to beg, ask)

Pido

Pides

Pide

Pedimos

Pedís

Piden

*Poner* (to put, place) *Querer* (to wish, love) *Saber* (to know)

Pongo

Pones

Pone

Ponemos

Ponéis

Ponen

Quiero

Quieres

Quiere

Queremos

Queréis

Quieren

Sé

Sabes

Sabe

Sabemos

Sabéis

Saben

*Sentir* (to feel, perceive)

Siento

Sientes

Siente

Sentimos

Sentís

Sienten

*Ver* (to see)

Veo

Ves

Ve

Vemos

Veis

Ven

Some verbs, let it be noted, change their 'c' to 'zc,' or simply 'z,' in the present tense.

*Aducir* (to adduce) forms 'aduzco.'

*Abastecer* (to supply, provide) forms 'abastezco.'

*Cocer (to cook)* forms 'cuerdo.'

Practice, however, will overcome all these difficulties, and, as a help, frequent notes will be given in future texts for the student's guidance.

## VOCABULARY

Un	= <i>a.</i>	Unos	= <i>some, a few.</i>
Uno	= <i>one.</i>	Una	= <i>a, one.</i>
El caballo	= <i>horse.</i>	Unas	= <i>some, a few.</i>
El fósforo	= <i>match (lucifer.)</i>	La pipa	= <i>pipe.</i>
Siempre	= <i>always.</i>	Fumar	= <i>to smoke.</i>
Nunca	= <i>never.</i>	Parecer	= <i>to appear, seem.</i>
El ruso	= <i>Russian (language and race).</i>	Lindo	= <i>pretty.</i>
La flor	= <i>flower.</i>	Pedir	= <i>to beg, ask.</i>
La llave	= <i>key.</i>	Sorprender	= <i>to surprise.</i>
Diligente	= <i>diligent.</i>	Conocer	= <i>to know (to be acquainted with).</i>
Saber	= <i>to know (understand).</i>	Parecer	= <i>to appear.</i>
Ahora	= <i>now.</i>	Mañana	= <i>to-morrow.</i>
El oro	= <i>gold.</i>	La plata	= <i>silver.</i>
De veras?	= <i>really, is that true?</i>	Hallar	= <i>to find.</i>
Perder	= <i>to lose.</i>	La bolsa	= <i>purse.</i>
Comprar	= <i>to buy.</i>	La tarjeta postal	= <i>postcard.</i>
Todavía no	= <i>not yet.</i>	Necesitar	= <i>to want, need.</i>
La levita	= <i>coat.</i>	Allá	= <i>there, over there.</i>
Vea Vd.!	= <i>look, see!</i>	El clima	= <i>climate.</i>
El país	= <i>country.</i>	Hago	= <i>I do, make.</i>
Más tarde	= <i>later (more late).</i>	El momento	= <i>moment.</i>
Voy	= <i>I go, am going.</i>	Jugar	= <i>to play.</i>
Cual?	= <i>what, which?</i>	Cuales (plur.)	= <i>what, which.</i>
Todo,-a,-os,-as	= <i>all.</i>	La espada	= <i>sword.</i>
El mundo	= <i>world.</i>	El medio, la media.	= <i>half.</i>
La noche	= <i>night.</i>	Anoche	= <i>last night.</i>
Pensar	= <i>to think.</i>	Piensa	= <i>thinks.</i>
Llegar	= <i>to arrive.</i>	Llegado	= <i>arrived.</i>
Seguro	= <i>sure.</i>	Valer	= <i>to be worth (have value).</i>
Mañana por la tarde	= <i>to-morrow evening.</i>	La mañana	= <i>the morning.</i>
Mañana por la mañana	= <i>to-morrow morning.</i>	Traer	= <i>to bring.</i>
Trae	= <i>brings.</i>	Partir	= <i>to part, depart.</i>
Al (á el)	= <i>to the.</i>	A la (fem.)	= <i>to the.</i>
Poder	= <i>to be able (can).</i>	Puede Vd.?	= <i>can you?</i>

## CONVERSATIONAL MATTER

Cuándo tendrá Vd. dinero ?	= When will you have money ?
Mañana por la mañana	= To-morrow morning.
Tendrá Vd. mucho ?	= Will you have very much ?
No mucho, pero bastante	= Not much, but enough.
Parece que su padre de Vd. tiene unos caballos !	= It appears that your father has a few horses !
Si, es verdad, tiene nueve	= Yes, it's true, he has nine.
Tiene Vd. fósforos ?	= Have you any matches ?
Si, señor, tengo unos <sup>1</sup>	= Yes, sir, I have a few.
Parece que Vd. no fuma la pipa !	= It seems that you don't smoke a (the) pipe !
Nunca fumo la pipa ; fumo siempre cigarros	= I never smoke a pipe ; I always smoke cigars.
Aquí está un buen <sup>2</sup> cigarro !	= Here is a good cigar !
Lo fumaré esta tarde	= I'll smoke it this evening.
Es Vd. escribiendo una carta á su hijo ?	= Are you writing a letter to your son ?
No, señorita, estoy escribiendo una carta à mi madre ; mañana escribiré otra carta à mi padre	= No, miss, I am writing a letter to my mother ; to-morrow I shall write another letter to my father.
Qué lengua está Vd. hablando ?	= What language are you speaking ?
Estoy hablando el ruso	= I am speaking Russian.
Es verdad lo que tu me dices ?	= Is it true what thou tellest (art telling) me ?

<sup>1</sup> 'Unos' means 'a few ones.' The usage of the English 'some' and 'any' is best learned by practice.

<sup>2</sup> The masculine adjective sometimes drops its final 'o.'

Yo te lo digo porque es verdad	= I tell thee it because it is true.
Qué está haciendo ella ?	= What is she doing ?
Está hablando al francés	= She is speaking to the Frenchman.
Es fuerte aquel inglés ?	= Is that Englishman strong ?
Creo que no	= I believe not.
De quién es esta linda flor ?	= Whose is this pretty flower ?
No sé, pero creo que es de mi criado	= I don't know, but I think it is my servant's.
Ha visto Vd. el oficial ?	= Have you seen the officer ?
Si, le he visto en la calle	= Yes, I have seen (saw) him in the street.
Hace Vd. el favor de darme mi llave !	= Have the kindness to give me my key !
Con mucho placer ; aquí está !	= With much pleasure ; here it is !
Que hace Vd. ?	= What are you doing ?
Estoy escribiendo á mi padre para pedirle un poco de dinero	= I am writing to my father to ask him for a little money.
Estudia el señor B—— español ?	= Is Mr. B—— studying Spanish ?
El señor B—— no tiene tiempo para estudiar nin- gún idioma	= Mr. B—— has no time to study any language.
Porqué no ?	= Why not ?
Porque no le <sup>1</sup> gusta á él el trabajo	= Because he doesn't like work.

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<sup>1</sup> 'Le,' meaning both 'to him, her' 'it' and 'to you' ; the words 'á él,' 'á ella' and 'á Vd.' are often included for clearness.

- Es perezoso ? = Is he lazy ?
- Si, es más perezoso que el = Yes, he's lazier than your  
amigo de su hermano de Vd. brother's friend.
- Pero, hombre, el no es pere- = But, man, he isn't lazy ;  
zoso ; trabaja diez horas he works ten and a  
y media por día half hours a (by) day.
- Eso me sorprende, porque = That surprises me, be-  
no parece muy diligente cause he doesn't seem  
very diligent.
- Al contrario, es muy dili- = On the contrary, he is  
gente ; conoce muchos very diligent ; he  
idiomas knows many languages.
- Dónde estará Vd. mañana ? = Where will you be to-  
morrow ?
- Estaré ó en mi cuarto ó en = I shall be either in my  
el jardín ; porqué me room or in the garden ;  
pregunta Vd. ? why do you ask me ?
- Porque quiero saber, no = Because I wish to know,  
más that's all (no more).
- Pero, dígame, porqué = But, tell me, why do you  
quiere Vd. saber ? wish to know ?
- No puedo decirle ahora ; le = I cannot tell you now ; I  
diré á Vd. mañana will tell you to-morrow.
- Es de oro su reloj de Vd. ? = Is your watch of gold ?
- No es más que de plata = It is nothing more than  
pero va muy bien silver, but it goes very  
well.
- Ha leído Vd. el libro que le = Have you read the book  
ha dado ? that I have given (gave)  
to you ?
- Todavía no, pero lo leeré = Not yet, but I shall read  
mañana, porque hoy no it to-morrow, because  
tengo bastante tiempo I haven't enough time  
to-day.

Qué tiempo hace ?	= What is the weather like ? (What weather makes it ?)
Creo que llueve un poco	= I think it's raining a little.
Dolores, te amo !	= Dolores, I love thee !
De veras ?	= Really ?
Si, te amo muchísimo <sup>1</sup>	= Yes, I love thee very, very much.
Porqué me amas tú ?	= Why dost thou love me ?
Porque eres linda ; más linda que esta flor	= Because thou art pretty ; prettier than this flower.
Ha perdido Vd. algo ?	= Have you lost anything ?
Si, he perdido mi bolsa	= Yes, I've lost my purse.
La he hallado !	= I have found it !
Qué se ha comprado Vd. ?	= What have you bought yourself ?
Me he comprado una tarjeta postal	= I have bought myself a postcard.
Qué necesita Vd., señor ?	= What do you want, sir ?
Necesito un cuchillo para partir este pan <sup>2</sup>	= I need a knife to cut this bread.
Necesita algo este muchacha ?	= Does this girl want anything ?
Dice que necesita un alfiler	= She says she needs a pin.
Y este joven, que necesita ?	= And this youth, what does he want ?

<sup>1</sup> The suffix ' -ísimo ' is an augmentative and signifies ' very, very. '

<sup>2</sup> ' Para ' (for, in order to) is used in such cases when a reason of some kind follows. If the English ' to ' signifies ' in order to, ' then ' para ' should be used.

No lo dice !	= He doesn't say.
Pregúntele, por favor !	= Ask him, please !
Dice que ha perdido su levita	= He says that he has lost his coat !
Piensa talvez que yo la tengo	= He thinks perhaps that I have it.
Dice que la ha visto en su cuarto de Vd.	= He says he has seen it in your room.
No es verdad ; vea Vd., está allá !	= It's not true ; see (you), it's over there !
Quiere Vd. otra cosa ?	= Do you want anything else ?
Nada más, mil gracias	= Nothing more, thank you (a thousand thanks).
No me gusta el clima de este país	= I don't like the climate of this country.
Qué haces, chico ?	= What art thou doing, youngster ?
No hago nada en este momento, señor, pero más tarde voy á jugar con mis amigos	= I am not doing anything at this moment, sir, but, later on, I am going to play with my friends.
Cuanto ha pagado su madre por aquellos huevos ?	= How much has your mother paid for those eggs ?
Dice que ha pagado demasiado	= She says she has paid too much.
Cuál es el precio de esta espada ?	= What is the price of this sword ?
No cuesta sino veinte pesetas <sup>1</sup>	= It costs only twenty pesetas.
Lo hallo muy barato !	= I find it very cheap.

<sup>1</sup> A *peseta* is worth a little over ninepence. Twenty *pesetas* would be, roughly, sixteen shillings.

Si, es la espada la más = Yes, it's the cheapest  
barata en todo el mundo sword in the whole  
world.

Qué piensa Vd. del tiempo = What do you think of the  
po? weather?

Hace muy mal tiempo = It's very bad weather.

Ha llegado el capitán? = Has the captain arrived?

Si, ha llegado anoche = Yes, he (has) arrived last  
night.

Á que hora? = At what time?

A las diez y media = At half-past ten.

Ha llegado solo? = Did<sup>1</sup> he arrive alone?

No solo, pero con dos otros = Not alone, but with two  
señores y una señorita other gentlemen and a  
young lady.

Es su hija, la señorita? = Is the young lady his  
daughter?

Creo que si! = I believe so!

No está Vd. seguro? = Are you not sure?

No, señor, no estoy seguro = No, sir, I'm not sure.

Porqué no está Vd. seguro? = Why aren't you sure?

Porque no he hablado ni = Because I have not  
con el señor ni con la spoken either to the  
señorita gentleman or to the  
young lady.

Caramba!<sup>2</sup> Vd. no vale = Caramba! you're worth  
nada! nothing at all!

O, qué lastíma! = Oh, what a pity!

Calle Vd. ! Dígame, cuándo = Be quiet! Tell me, when  
partirá? will he start (go away?  
depart?)

<sup>1</sup> The verb 'do' (*does, did*) as an interrogative has no equivalent in Spanish. (*Has he arrived alone?*)

<sup>2</sup> An exclamation of annoyance; an expletive.

- Créo que, partirá mañana = I believe (think) he will  
por la mañana depart to-morrow  
morning.
- Cuántos criados trae con él ? = How many servants does  
he bring with him ?
- No los hé visto = I haven't seen them.
- Adónde va mañana ? Lo sabe Vd. ? = Where is he going to  
to-morrow ? Do you  
know (it) ?
- Si, lo sé ! Va al campo ! = Yes, I know ! He is going  
into the country !
- En qué día de la semana estamos ? Puede Vd.  
decirmelo ? <sup>1</sup> = What is the day of the  
week ? Can you tell  
me (it) ?
- Si, señora, con mucho placer. Hoy es miércoles = Yes, madam, with plea-  
sure. To-day is Wed-  
nesday.
- Cuáles son los nombres de los días de la semana ? = What are the names of  
the days of the week ?  
Puede Vd. decirmelos ? <sup>1</sup> Can you tell me them ?
- Son 'Lunes, Martes, Miércoles, Jueves, Viernes, Sábado y Domingo' = They are 'Monday,  
Tuesday, Wednesday,  
Thursday, Friday,  
Saturday and Sunday.'
- Y cuáles son los nombres de los meses del año ? = And what are the names of  
the months of the year ?
- Son 'Enero, Febrero, Marzo, Abril, Mayo, Junio, Julio, Agosto, Septiembre, Octubre, Noviembre, y Diciembre' = They are 'January, Feb-  
ruary, March, April,  
May, June, July, Au-  
gust, September, Oc-  
tober, November, and  
December.'

<sup>1</sup> Divide the word into its component parts, 'decir,' 'me,' 'lo,' and notice the order. 'Los' is masculine, agreeing with 'nombres' (names).

## CHAPTER VII

### THE FIFTH LESSON

THE student will have remarked that, up to the present point, I have written more of the verb than of any other part of speech. I have done this intentionally, for the verb is, in the majority of languages, the most troublesome to the beginner. There are so many forms, due to the addition of various suffixes, that one is apt to become confused at first. Yet I would assure my readers that, if they but commit to memory the whole of the tenses of seven verbs ('*haber*,' '*tener*,' '*ser*,' '*estar*,' '*amar*,' '*temer*,' and '*partir*')—a matter of a few hours only—they will have laid a solid foundation upon which to build their future work. All the *Futures* and *Conditionals* resemble each other; so do some other tenses.

The indolent and half-hearted worker will accomplish very little; I appeal only to those who desire to experience the pleasure and educational superiority over others that a good knowledge of a foreign tongue can give.

#### *The Imperfect Tense*

<i>Haber</i> (to have)	<i>Tener</i> (to have)
Había ( <i>I had, was having</i> )	Tenía ( <i>I had, was having</i> )
Habías	Tenías
Había	Tenía
Habíamos	Teníamos
Habíais <sup>1</sup>	Teníais <sup>1</sup>
Habían	Tenían

---

<sup>1</sup> Take care to pronounce the ending '*-ais*' as in English '*bee-ice*').

<i>Ser</i> (to be)	<i>Estar</i> (to be)
Era ( <i>I was</i> )	Estaba ( <i>I was</i> )
Eras	Estabas
Era	Estaba
Eramos	Estábamos
Erais	Estábais
Eran	Estaban

There are many resemblances to be observed in the above forms.

### *Regular Forms*

<i>Amar</i> (to love)	<i>Temer</i> (to fear)	<i>Partir</i> (to part, divide)
Amaba ( <i>I was loving</i> ).	Temía ( <i>I was fearing</i> ).	Partía ( <i>I was parting</i> ).
Amabas.	Temías.	Partías.
Amaba.	Temía.	Partía.
Amábamos.	Temíamos.	Partíamos.
Amábais.	Temíais.	Partíais.
Amaban.	Temían.	Partían.

Here, again, the resemblances are noticeable in the suffixes; the 'b' in regular verbs whose infinitives end in '—ar' is outstanding.

The forms of the imperfect of irregular verbs are not at all difficult, since they differ but little from the regular forms.

'Ir' (*to go*) becomes 'iba,' etc.

'Venir' (*to come*) becomes 'venía,' etc.

'Saber' (*to know*) becomes 'sabía,' etc.

'Sentir' (*to feel, perceive*) becomes 'sentía,' etc.

'Poner' (*to put, place*) becomes 'ponía,' etc.

'Ver' (*to see*) becomes 'veía,' etc.

'Hacer' (*to do, make*) becomes 'hacía,' etc.

'Dar' (*to give*) becomes 'daba,' etc.

'Decir' (*to say, tell*) becomes 'decía,' etc.

The reader will require but little more than that which I have given concerning the imperfect form of the indicative; the rest may be gained by continual practice.

The conditional form is quite as easily acquired if we memorise the following suffixes—

-ía  
-ías  
-ía  
-íamos  
-íais  
-ían

### *Conditional Mood*

*Haber* (to have)

Habría (*I should have*)

Habrías

Habría

Habríamos

Habríais

Habrían

*Tener* (to have)

Tendría (*I should have*)

Tendrías

Tendría

Tendríamos

Tendríais

Tendrían

*Ser* (to be)

Sería (*I should be*)

Serías

Sería

Seríamos

Seríais

Serían

*Estar* (to be)

Estaría (*I should be*)

Estarías

Estaría

Estaríamos

Estaríais

Estarían

The conditional forms of the regular and irregular verbs all have the same suffixes.

*Amar* (to love)

Amaría

(*I should love*).

Amarias.

Amaría.

Amariamos.

Amaríais.

Amarían.

*Temer* (to fear)

Temería

(*I should fear*).

Temerías.

Temería.

Temeríamos.

Temeríais.

Temerían.

*Partir* (to part,  
divide)

Partiría

(*I should part*).

Partirías.

Partiría.

Partiríamos.

Partiríais.

Partirían.

Notice particularly that, both in the future and conditional forms of all verbs, the final 'r' of the infinitive remains, even though, in some instances, its preceding vowel be missing. By this 'r' may they be recognised in reading and in conversation.

The most difficult form—demanding great care—of the Spanish verb is the *Past Definite* or *Preterite* tense, yet one's task is lightened on account of the similarities which exist, as in other tenses, among them.

*Past Definite Tense*

<i>Haber</i>	<i>Tener</i>
Hube	Tuve
Hubiste	Tuviste
Hubo	Tuvo
Hubimos	Tuvimos
Hubisteis	Tuvisteis
Hubiéron	Tuviéron
<i>Ser</i>	<i>Estar</i>
Fuí	Estuve
Fuiste	Estuviste
Fué	Estuvo
Fuimos	Estuvimos
Fuisteis	Estuvisteis
Fueron	Estuvieron

The three regular forms are—

<i>Amar</i>	<i>Temer</i>	<i>Partir</i>
Amé	Temí	Partí
Amaste	Temiste	Partiste
Amó	Temió	Partió
Amamos	Temimos	Partimos
Amásteis	Temisteis	Partisteis
Amaron	Temieron	Partieron

The past definite of the most used irregular verbs will be found to be not altogether unlike the forms just given.

*Ir* (to go) <sup>1</sup>

Fuí

Fuiste

Fué

Fuimos

Fuisteis

Fueron

*Venir* (to come)

Vine

Viniste

Vino

Vinimos

Vinisteis

Vinieron

*Poder* (to be able)

Pude

Pudiste

Pudo

Pudimos

Pudisteis

Pudieron

*Saber* (to know)

Supe

Supiste

Supo

Supimos

Supisteis

Supieron

*Querer* (to wish, love)

Quise

Quisiste

Quiso

Quisimos

Quisisteis

Quisieron

*Hacer* (to do, make)

Hice

Hiciste

Hizo

Hicimos

Hicisteis

Hicieron

*Poner* (to put, place)

Puse

Pusiste

Puso

Pusimos

Pusisteis

Pusieron

*Decir* (to say, tell)

Dije

Dijiste

Dijo

Dijimos

Dijisteis

Dijeron

---

<sup>1</sup> *Vide Past Definite of 'Ser.'*

*Dar* (to give)

Dí

Díste

Dió

Dimos

Disteis

Dieron

*Ver* (to see)

Ví

Viste

Vió

Vimos

Visteis

Vieron

*Sentir* (to feel, perceive)

Sentí

Sentiste

Sintió ('i' instead of 'e')

Sentimos

Sentisteis

Sintieron ('i' instead of 'e')

*Traer* (to bring)

Traje

Trajiste

Trajo

Trajimos

Trajisteis

Trajeron

*Oír* (to hear)

Oí

Oíste

Oyó

Oímos

Oísteis

Oyeron

*Pedir* (to ask for)

Pedí

Pediste

Pidió

Pedimos

Pedisteis

Pidieron

The best method to employ in learning the various tenses of irregular verbs is that of reading them over aloud, in sets. Take the present tenses of several verbs, and recite them over and over again at intervals throughout the day. Then take the imperfect tenses, then others. By this means one distinguishes the differences and similarities between the separate sets, and between these and the regular forms. The latter ought, on the other hand, to be learned individually throughout their conjugations, since, as I have explained, they form a basis upon which to build. Now, in order to vary the work,

let us learn by heart—‘*de memoria*,’ as the Spanish say, this little poem ; it contains some useful constructions—

Pobre flor que ayer naciste,  
Cuan temprana fué tu suerte !  
Al primer paso que diste  
Te encontraste con la muerte.

El llevarte<sup>1</sup> es cosa triste ;  
El dejarte<sup>1</sup> es cosa fuerte ;  
El dejarte con la vida  
Es dejarte con la muerte.

The translation runs—

Poor flower that wast born yesterday,  
How soon came (was) thy fate !  
At the first step thou tookest (gavest)  
Thou metst with death.

(The) Taking thee away is a sad thing ;  
(The) Leaving thee is a strong (noble) thing ;  
(The) Leaving thee with life  
Is to leave thee with death.<sup>2</sup>

There are three examples of the Past Definite in these lines, namely—

‘Naciste,’ from ‘nacer’ (*to be born*).

‘Diste,’ from ‘dar’ (*to give*).

‘Te encontraste con,’ from ‘encontrarse con’ (*to meet with*).

<sup>1</sup> Note that the pronoun becomes a suffix to an infinitive ; likewise to a present participle and an imperative (used affirmatively).

<sup>2</sup> Whether one left the flower or picked it, it must die in the end.

There are also two examples of infinitives used substantively—

- (1) 'El dejar' (*the leaving*).  
'El dejarte' (*the leaving thee*).
- (2) 'El llevar' (*the taking away*).  
'El llevarte' (*the taking thee away*).

'Cuan' is an adverb signifying 'how,' as above.

'Primero' means 'first'; the feminine form is 'primera'; the plural 'primeros, primeras.' The final vowel may sometimes be omitted before a substantive.

The verb 'to meet with' (*encontrar-se con*) is a reflexive verb. It happens that a verb may be reflexive in one language and not in another. In English one might well be understood if one omitted the reflexive pronoun in certain cases, as, 'I am washing myself' or 'I am washing.' In Spanish, however, one is not so free to omit the pronoun from fear of being misunderstood. See how the reflexive verb is conjugated, and let us take, as an example, another verb commonly used.

### *Pasearse* (to walk)

Yo me paseo	= <i>I walk.</i>
Tú te paseas	= <i>thou walkest.</i>
El se pasea	= <i>he walks.</i>
Nosotros nos paseamos	= <i>we walk.</i>
Vosotros os paseáis	= <i>you walk.</i>
Ellos se pasean	= <i>they walk.</i>

The Imperfect would be, 'Yo me paseaba,' etc.

The Past Definite, 'Yo me paseé,' etc.

The Future, 'Yo me pasearé,' etc.

The Conditional, 'Yo me pasearía,' etc.

The Imperative, 'Paseáte!' (*Go thou for a walk!*)

The Imperative, 'Paséese Vd.!' (*Go you for a walk!*)

The Spanish language, as I have said in Lesson Three, is rich in suffixes.

### FURTHER EXAMPLES

Un niño muy pequeño es = A very small child is a  
pequeñito<sup>1</sup> little one (mite, etc.).

Un libro pequeño es un = A little book is a booklet.  
librito

Una estatua baja es una = A low (small) statue is a  
estatuita statuette.

Una mujer muy baja es una = A very low (short) woman  
mujercita is a little woman.

Un jóven de poca edad es un = A youth of little age is a  
jovencito youngster.

Un árbol de poca altura es = A tree of little height is  
un arbolillo a sapling, etc.

Hijica de mi alma! = Little daughter of my  
heart.<sup>2</sup>

Now I intend to tell a short story, first in English in order that you may realise its purport, and afterwards in Spanish. Endeavour by means of the English rendering to establish the idea of the story in your mind without special attention to the English words employed; but pay strict attention to every Spanish word.

### *English Version*

Louis XIV. asked one of his courtiers if he knew the Castillian tongue.

"No, sir," replied the gentleman, "but I'll learn it." He worked with much careful attention (application) in order to learn the language quickly, because he thought that the

<sup>1</sup> Both nouns and adjectives may take these suffixes.

<sup>2</sup> Literally 'soul'; 'el corazón' is 'heart.'

king had the intention of naming (nominating) him ambassador in the court of Spain, and after a few months he went to tell the monarch that, now already, he knew the Castillian tongue.

"Very well," replied the king to him, "and I give you my congratulation,<sup>1</sup> for you will be able to read 'Don Quijote' in the original."

The Spanish version runs as follows—

Luis XIV. preguntó á uno de sus cortesanos "si sabía el castellano?"

"No, Señor," respondió el caballero, "pero lo aprenderé."

Trabajó con mucho esmero para aprender pronto aquel idioma, porque pensaba que el rey tenía intención de nombrarle embajador en la corte de España, y después de unos meses fué á decir al monarca que ahora ya sabía el castellano.

"Muy bien," le respondió el rey, "y le doy á Vd. la enhorabuena,<sup>1</sup> pues podrá leer el 'Don Quijote' en el original."

Here is another anecdote—

"I don't know how to get rid of Augustus; every day he comes to ask me for money."

"And dost thou give him some?"

"No, but his presence inconveniences me."

"Do you wish him not to come again?—Lend him five 'duros' (dollars)."

The Spanish is rendered thus—

"No sé cómo librarme de Agustín; todos los días viene á pedirme dinero."

---

<sup>1</sup> 'Dar la enhorabuena' means 'to congratulate'; (also 'Dar el parabién').

“ Y tú se lo das ? ”

“ No, pero me incomoda su presencia.”

“ Quieres no volverlo á ver ?—Préstale cinco duros ! ”

The above passages, and, indeed, every other anecdote and story that may henceforth appear, should be recited aloud, not once, but many times ; and such recitation must not be monotonous, but full of expression. Neither must they be recited until the idea of the whole is understood, nor without an increased mobility of the organs of speech. Speak slowly and deliberately, and, above all things, with perfect confidence.

### *Notes to above passages*

1. ‘ Preguntó á.’ The verb ‘ preguntar ’ (to ask) requires the preposition ‘ á ’ (to ask to —).
2. ‘ Ya ’ signifies ‘ already.’
3. Notice the positions of the various pronouns. It is far better to learn their use and position in connected texts than to memorise them as tabulated parts of speech.
4. ‘ Pues ’ in the first extract may be translated ‘ for ’ or ‘ since ’ or ‘ because.’
  - ‘ ——— for you will now be able to read——.’
  - ‘ ——— since you will now,’ etc.
  - ‘ ——— because you will now,’ etc.
 This is its usual signification.
5. ‘ Librarme ’ means ‘ to free myself,’ and ‘ pedirme ’ means ‘ to ask me for ’ or ‘ to beg me.’
6. ‘ Se ’ in ‘ y tú se lo das ? ’ needs an explanation. Whenever two pronouns, both of the third person, one dative and the other accusative, come together in the same phrase, the pronoun in the dative changes into ‘ se,’ so that, word for word, the phrase under observation may be translated thus—

Y = and.  
 tu = thou.  
 se = to him (dative instead of ‘ le ’).  
 lo = it (referring to ‘ money ’).  
 das = givest.

Remember that 'se' is a pronoun only of the third person, and study the following—

Yo se lo dije = *I said it to her (him, them).*

Yo se lo leí = *I read it to him (her, them).*

Yo se lo doy = *I give it to them (him, her).*

Since 'Vd.' is also used with the third person it is likewise so affected. 'Se lo diré a Vd. esta tarde!' (*I will tell it you this evening*).

Now, here is a short poem which it would be wise on the student's part to commit to memory: indeed, all the extracts, stories, and poems, together with the 'Conversational Matter,' should be read aloud, for this is the only course to adopt if the student wishes to become fluent in the language. I do not mean that one should learn them as a task, but rather as a pleasure, not by effort and strained concentration, but by familiarity, by reading them aloud with expression over and over again during a long period. In this manner impressions may be better preserved.

### *El dos de Mayo*<sup>1</sup>

Éste es el día en que, con voz tirana,  
 "Ya sois esclavos," la Ambición gritó.  
 Y el noble pueblo que lo oyó indignado—  
 "Muertos, sí," dijo, "pero esclavos, no."

The translation of the above runs—

This is the day in which, with tyrant voice,  
 "Already (now) you are slaves," Ambition cried.  
 And the noble people that heard it, indignant—  
 "Dead, yes," it said, "but slaves, no!"

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<sup>1</sup> 'The Second of May,' by Arriaza.

*Notes*

1. Accentuate 'éste' on the first syllable.
2. 'Voz' (voice) is feminine.
3. 'Sois' is second person plural of 'ser.'
4. The word 'Ambición' is significant. It is an allusion to Napoleon and to the French domination in Madrid.
5. 'Pueblo' meaning 'a people,' 'a race,' is, of course, singular; 'Muertos' and 'esclavos' refer to the plurality of the citizens.
6. Read this verse slowly and with expression.

## CHAPTER VIII

### THE SIXTH LESSON

LET me now tell you another story, first in English in order that you may seize the idea of the whole, and then in Spanish so that the text may convey the same idea to your mind. When once you understand an idea that is to be expressed, endeavour to forget temporarily the words and phrases of the English version and concentrate upon the Spanish. This is the best way to learn.

A prince, wishing to amuse himself at the expense of one of his courtesans whom he had employed in different embassies, told him one day that with his big eyes and long neck he seemed, at the same time, like an owl and a goose.

"I do not know, Sir," replied to him the gentleman, with much dignity, "to whom or to what (I) look like (resemble, appear), but I know very well that I had many times the honour to represent Your Majesty in various foreign courts."

Here is the same story told in Spanish—

Un principe, queriendo divertirse á costa de uno de sus cortesanos á quien había empleado en diferentes embajadas, le dijo un día que con sus grandes ojos y largo cuello se parecía á la vez á un buho y á un ganso.

"Yo no sé, Señor," le respondió el caballero con mucha dignidad, "á quien ó á que me parezco, pero sé muy bien que tuve muchas veces el honor de representar Vuestra Majestad (V. M.) en varias cortes extranjeras."

The student will demand explanations to some of the constructions in the above. He will probably have remarked certain repetitions of the preposition 'á' where he would not have expected them. With some Spanish verbs this 'á' is necessary. In English we used the phrase 'to meet a companion'; in Spanish, however, we say 'Encontrar á un compañero' (*meet to a companion*).

The following examples should be noted particularly—

<i>Spanish</i>	<i>English</i>
Amar á una persona	= To love a person.
Adorar á Dios	= To adore God.
Aprender á escribir	= To learn to write.
Compelar á otro	= To compel another.
Cautivar á los alemanes	= To capture the Germans.
Convidar á alguno	= To invite someone.
Enseñar á un discípulo	= To teach a pupil.
Encontrar á un amigo	= To meet a friend.
Obedecer á alguno	= To obey someone.
Obligar á una persona	= To compel a person.
Preguntar algo á una persona	= To ask something of someone.
Salvar á uno la vida	= To save someone's life.

There are many such verbs requiring this 'á.' Some others are—

Molestar á	= To molest, trouble.
Nombrar á	= To nominate.
Pagar á	= To pay.
Prestar á	= To lend.
Reconocer á	= To recognise.
Reconvenir á	= To reprove.
Acercarse á	= To approach.
Maldecir á	= To curse (someone).

There are also other verbs with which other prepositions are employed, such as 'de,' 'con,' and 'en' (in English 'of,' 'with,' and 'in.')

Here are a few noteworthy examples—

<i>Spanish</i>	<i>English</i>
Olvidarse de <sup>1</sup>	= To forget.
Lamentarse de <sup>1</sup>	= To bewail.
Gozar de	= To enjoy, rejoice in.
Encargarse de <sup>1</sup>	= To undertake.
Emular con——	= To emulate——.
Detestar de——	= To hate——.
Descuidarse de <sup>1</sup>	= To be careless of, to disregard.
Dejarse de <sup>1</sup>	= To cease.
Afanarse en <sup>1</sup>	= To make a hobby of.
Insistir en	= To insist on.
Meditar en	= To think upon.
Principiar en	= To begin with.
Reflexionar en	= To reflect on.
Repartir en	= To divide into.
Resolverse en <sup>1</sup>	= To resolve (itself) into.
Vengarse en <sup>1</sup>	= To avenge oneself on.
Casarse con <sup>1</sup>	= To marry (oneself with).
Batirse con una persona <sup>1</sup>	= To fight a person.
Dar con alguno	= To meet with someone.
Cesar de comer	= To cease eating (to eat).
Conocer de vista	= To know by sight.
Disponer de	= To dispose of.
Vindicarse de—— <sup>1</sup>	= To avenge——.
Abstenerse de <sup>1</sup>	= To abstain from——.

These must be acquired by practice.

The subjunctive of Spanish verbs, as in other tenses and

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<sup>1</sup> Also reflexive. 'Yo me olvido de——' ('I forget——').

moods, is formed by the addition of suffixes. As regards the tenses, there exist not only a 'Present' and 'Imperfect,' but also a 'Future' and 'Conditional.'

## SUBJUNCTIVE

*Amar**Temer**Partir*

## PRESENT

Ame	Tema	Parta
Ames	Temas	Partas
Ame	Tema	Parta
Amemos	Temamos	Partamos
Améis	Temáis	Partáis
Amen	Teman	Partan

## IMPERFECT

Amase	Temiese	Partiese
Amases	Temieses	Partieses
Amase	Temiese	Partiese
Amásemos	Temiésemos	Partiésemos
Amaseis	Temieseis	Partieseis
Amasen	Temiesen	Partiesen

## FUTURE

Amare	Temiere	Partiere
Amares	Temieres	Partieres
Amare	Temiere	Partiere
Amáremos	Temiéremos	Partiéremos
Amareis	Temiereis	Partiereis
Amaren	Temieren	Partieren

## CONDITIONAL

Amara	Temiera	Partiera
Amaras	Temieras	Partieras
Amara	Temiera	Partiera
Amáramos	Temiéramos	Partiéramos
Amarais	Temierais	Partierais
Amaran	Temieran	Partieran

Let us now study the changes in the subjunctive and other forms of the principal irregular verbs.

These need not be memorised all at once, for by continually repeating them in phrases, sentences, stories, and poems, one becomes accustomed to their correct usage; they should, however, be read over aloud at intervals and also be used for reference. Never let any word pass without understanding its real signification.

Only those tenses which exhibit changes will be given.

*Andar (to walk or to go)*

<i>Past Definite</i>	Anduve Anduviste Anduvo, etc. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Subj. (Imperf.)</i>	Anduviese, etc. <sup>1</sup>
„ (Fut.)	Anduviere, etc. <sup>1</sup>
„ (Cond.)	Anduviera, etc. <sup>1</sup>

*Dar (to give)*

<i>Subj. (Imperf.)</i>	Diese Dieses Diese, etc. <sup>1</sup>
„ (Fut.)	Diere Dieres Diere, etc. <sup>1</sup>
„ (Cond.)	Diera, etc. <sup>1</sup>

*Hacer*

<i>Cond.</i>	Haría, etc.
<i>Subj. (Pres.)</i>	Haga, etc.
„ (Imperf.)	Hiciese, etc.
„ (Fut.)	Hiciere, etc.
„ (Cond.)	Hiciera, etc.

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<sup>1</sup> If the student has learned the suffixes of the regular conjugations, he will easily be able to continue throughout the tenses. The change in the stem must be studied.

## THE SIXTH LESSON

*Saber (to know)*

<i>Subj.</i> (Pres.)	Sepa, etc.
„ (Imperf.)	Supiese, etc.
„ (Fut.)	Supiere, etc.
„ (Cond.)	Supiera, etc.

*Ver (to see)*

<i>Imperf.</i>	Veía, etc.
<i>Subj.</i> (Pres.)	Vea, etc.

*Venir (to come)*

<i>Imperf.</i>	Venía, etc.
<i>Subj.</i> (Pres.)	Venga, etc.
„ (Imperf.)	Viniese, etc.
„ (Fut.)	Viniere, etc.
„ (Cond.)	Viniera, etc.

*Decir (to say, tell)*

<i>Imperf.</i>	Decía, etc.
<i>Cond.</i>	Diría, etc. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Subj.</i> (Pres.)	Diga, etc.
„ (Imperf.)	Dijese, etc.
„ (Fut.)	Dijere, etc.
„ (Cond.)	Dijera, etc.

*Ir (to go)*

<i>Imperf.</i>	Iba, etc.
<i>Cond.</i>	Iría, etc. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Subj.</i> (Pres.)	Vaya, etc.
„ (Imperf.)	Fuese, etc.
„ (Fut.)	Fuere, etc.
„ (Cond.)	Fuera, etc.

<sup>1</sup> Note that the 'Future' tense and the 'Conditional' have always the same stem.

*Mostrar (to show)*<sup>1</sup>

<i>Pres. (Indic.)</i>	Muestro
	Muestras
	Muestra
	Mostramos
	Mostráis
	Muestran

*Subj. (Pres.)* Muestre, etc.

- *Conocer (to know, to be acquainted with)*

<i>Pres. (Indic.)</i>	Conozco (pron. 'z' as 'th')
	Conoces
	Conoce, etc.

*Subj. (Pres.)* Conozca  
Conozcas  
Conozca, etc.

*Poner (to put, place)*

<i>Pres. (Indic.)</i>	Pongo
	Pones
	Pone, etc.
<i>Cond.</i>	Pondría, etc.

*Subj. (Pres.)* Ponga, etc.

„ (Imperf.) Pusiese, etc.

„ (Fut.) Pusiere, etc.

„ (Cond.) Pusiera, etc.

*Pedir (to ask, demand)*<sup>1</sup>

<i>Pres. (Indic.)</i>	Pido
	Pides
	Pide
	Pedimos
	Pedíais
	Piden

<sup>1</sup> Notice how these verbs change to the regular form in the first and second persons plural.

## THE SIXTH LESSON

<i>Subj.</i> (Pres.)	Pida, etc.
„ (Imperf.)	Pidiese, etc.
„ (Fut.)	Pidiere, etc.
„ (Cond.)	Pidiera, etc.

*Oir (to hear)*

<i>Pres.</i> (Indic.)	Oigo
	Oyes
	Oye
	Oímos, etc.
<i>Subj.</i> (Pres.)	Oiga, etc.

*Poder (to be able, can)*

<i>Fut.</i>	Podré, etc.
<i>Cond.</i>	Podría, etc.
<i>Subj.</i> (Pres.)	Pueda, etc.
„ (Imperf.)	Pudiese, etc.
„ (Fut.)	Pudiere, etc.
„ (Cond.)	Pudiera, etc.

*Querer (to wish, to like)*

<i>Fut.</i>	Querré
	Querras
	Querrá
	Querremos
	Querréis
	Querrán
<i>Cond.</i>	Querría, etc.
<i>Subj.</i> (Pres.)	Quiera, etc.
„ (Imperf.)	Quisiese, etc.
„ (Fut.)	Quisiere, etc.
„ (Cond.)	Quisiera, etc.

*Valer (to be worth)*

<i>Fut.</i>	Valdré, etc.
<i>Cond.</i>	Valdría, etc.
<i>Subj. (Pres.)</i>	Valga, etc.

*Sentir (to feel)*

<i>Subj. (Pres.)</i>	Sienta, etc.
„ ( <i>Imperf.</i> )	Sintiese, etc.
„ ( <i>Fut.</i> )	Sintiere, etc.
„ ( <i>Cond.</i> )	Sintiera, etc.

*Morir (to die)*

<i>Pres. (Indic.)</i>	Muero
	Mueres
	Muere
	Morimos
	Morís
	Mueren
<i>Subj. (Pres)</i>	Muera, etc.
„ ( <i>Imperf.</i> )	Muriese, etc.
„ ( <i>Fut.</i> )	Muriere, etc.
„ ( <i>Cond.</i> )	Muriera, etc.

*Dormir (to sleep)*

<i>Pres. (Indic.)</i>	Duermo, etc.
<i>Subj. (Pres.)</i>	Duerma, etc.
„ ( <i>Imperf.</i> )	Durmiese, etc.
„ ( <i>Fut.</i> )	Durmiera, etc.
„ ( <i>Cond.</i> )	Durmiera, etc.

*Traer (to bring, to carry)*

<i>Pres. (Indic.)</i>	Traigo, etc.
<i>Past Def.</i>	Traje
	Trajiste

<i>Past Def.</i>	Trajo
	Trajimos
	Trajisteis
	Trajeron
<i>Subj. (Pres.)</i>	Traiga, etc.
„	Trajese, etc.
„	Trajere, etc.
„	Trajera, etc.

*Salir (to go out)*

<i>Pres. (Indic.)</i>	Salgo, etc.
<i>Fut.</i>	Saldré, etc.
<i>Cond.</i>	Saldría, etc.
<i>Subj. (Pres.)</i>	Salga, etc.
„ (Imperf.)	Saliese, etc.
„ (Fut.)	Saliere, etc.
„ (Cond.)	Saliera, etc.

## CONVERSATIONAL MATTER

Porqué ha hecho Vd. eso ? = Why have you done this ?

Si yo lo hubiera sabido no lo habría hecho = If I had known it I should not have done it.

Quién era el médico del rey ? = Who was the king's physician ?

El médico del rey era inglés = The king's physician was English and very clever.

Quién es su hermana ?<sup>1</sup> = Who is her (his) sister ?

Su hermana es actriz en un teatro de Madrid = Her (his) sister is an actress in a Madrid theatre.

---

<sup>1</sup> 'De él' or 'De ella' understood.

Cuando mi tío estuviere en = When my uncle is at  
 el baile, yo estaré en el the dance, I shall be  
 teatro at the theatre.

*Note.*—‘Cuando’ is usually followed by the subjunctive, especially when it signifies ‘whenever.’ Since, here, the idea is a future one, the future tense must be used. ‘Whenever my uncle will be (subj.) at the dance (ball), I shall be (indic.) at the theatre.’

Qué hay de nuevo, amigo? = What is the news,  
 friend?

Nada que yo sepa! = Nothing that I know of.

(Literally ‘What is there of new?’)

(Literally ‘Nothing that I know of’ (subj.).)

*Notes.*—The Subjunctive is not so easy to understand as the other moods. It is employed generally in cases of uncertainty, doubt, fear, desire, and others exhibiting mental activity; with verbs of asking and demanding; after expressions that are impersonal such as—

Es probable que — = *It is probable that* —.

It is also necessary after certain conjunctions, such as—<sup>1</sup>

Para que <sup>2</sup>	= <i>So that, in order that.</i>
Cuando	= <i>When, whenever.</i>
Antes que	= <i>Before (that).</i>
Después que	= <i>After (that).</i>
Sin que	= <i>Without (that).</i>
Como	= <i>As.</i>
Si	= <i>If.</i>
Así que	= <i>As soon as.</i>
Hasta que	= <i>Until.</i>
Sea que	= <i>Be it that.</i>
No obstante que	= <i>Notwithstanding (that).</i>
Siempre que	= <i>Whenever (whenever be it that).</i>
De miedo que	= <i>For fear that.</i>
Aunque <sup>3</sup>	= <i>Although.</i>
Por más que <sup>4</sup>	= <i>However.</i>

The use of the subjunctive, more tiresome, perhaps, than any other part of Spanish grammar, must be acquired by practice, though the above notes will greatly assist the student.

<sup>1</sup> Notice the use of ‘que’ (that).

<sup>2</sup> Also ‘de modo que’ and ‘á fin de que.’

<sup>3</sup> Also ‘bien que.’

<sup>4</sup> Also ‘como quiera que.’

Si el tiempo no fuese tan = If the weather were not  
 malo, yo partiría esta so bad, I should depart  
 tarde this afternoon.

Su primo de Vd. estaba = Your cousin was very  
 muy cansado, no ? tired, wasn't he ?

( ' No ' = No, not ; it is also equivalent to the English re-  
 petition in interrogation.)

Vd. es soldado, no ? = You are a soldier, are  
 you not ?

Mi hermano está aquí, no ? = My brother is here, isn't  
 he ?

Cuando Vd. llame (subj.) á = When (whenever) you call  
 la criada, no olvide (im- the servant (fem.) don't  
 perative) que su nombre forget that her Chris-  
 de pila es Catalina ! tian name is Katherine.

(*Olvidar* = To forget.)

(*El nombre de pila* = The Christian name.)

(*La pila* = The baptismal font.)

Mis alumnos <sup>1</sup> están estu- = My pupils are studying  
 diando la historia de the history of France.  
 Francia

De veras ? = Really ?

Sí ! Más tarde estudiarán = Yes ! Later they will  
 la historia y la geografía study the history and  
 de Inglaterra geography of England.

Mi madre quisiera (Condt. = My mother would wish  
 Subj.) que comiese (Im- that I might eat much,  
 perf. Subj.) mucho pero but I have no desire to  
 yo no tengo ganas de eat.  
 comer

(*Tener ganas de* = To have envy to ; To desire.)

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<sup>1</sup> Or 'discipulos' (accented on the syllable -ci-).

Si Vd. no hubiera (Condt. = If you had not (would not  
 Subj.) 'comido tanta have) eaten so much  
 carne, no habría estado meat, you would not  
 enfermo have been ill.

Yo quisiera (Condt. Subj.) = I should wish to live in  
 vivir en el campo! <sup>1</sup> the country.

Ayer por la tarde toqué el = Yesterday evening I  
 piano en mi cuarto played the piano in my  
 room.

(*Tocar* = To touch.)

(*Tocar el piano* = To play the piano.)

(*Por la tarde* = In the afternoon, in the evening.)

No es á Vd. á quien dirijo = It is not to you I direct  
 la palabra, sino á su my conversation (word)  
 amiga but to your friend (fem.)

(*Dirigir* = To direct.)

(*Palabra* = Word.)

Distingamos siempre entre = Let us always distinguish  
 lo bueno y lo malo! between good and bad!

Vds. serían alabados si = You (plur.) would be  
 fueron más diligentes praised if you were  
 more diligent.

Quisiera (Condt. Subj.) = I should wish that your  
 que sus amigos de Vd. friends might accom-  
 nos acompañasen (Imperf. pany us to the church  
 Subj.) hasta la iglesia de of which we have been  
 que hemos estado hab- speaking!  
 lando!

Dígame Vd. caballero, es = Tell me, sir, is this the  
 este el correo? post-office?

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<sup>1</sup> Expressing 'desire.'

Si, caballero. Por aquí se = **Yes, sir. One enters here**  
 entra ! <sup>1</sup> (Through here.)

Ya me acuerdo á donde he = **Now I remember where**  
 puesto mi reloj **I have put my watch.**

(*Acordarse* = To remember.)

(*Ya* = Already, now.)

Tanto mejor ! = **So much the better !**

A qué hora quiere Vd. que = **At what time do you**  
 venga ? **want me to come ?**

(*Venga* = Subjunctive present after a verb of wishing.)

A las tres, señor = **At three o'clock, sir.**

Estaré aquí á las tres = **I shall be here at three.**

Ne tengo nada que hacer = **I have nothing (that) to**  
 do.

Qué tiene Vd. que hacer ? = **What have you (that) to**  
 do ?

Tengo mucho que hacer = **I have much to do.**

Vd. no tiene nada que = **You have nothing to fear !**  
 temer !

(Note the use here of 'que'.)

Va Vd. algunas veces al = **Do you sometimes go**  
 campo ? **into the country ?**

Sí, de vez en cuando ! = **Yes, sometimes (from**  
 time to time).

Qué hace ? <sup>2</sup> = **What are you doing ?**

Acabo de escribir una carta = **I have just written a**  
 letter.

<sup>1</sup> Notice the use of the third person with 'se.' 'Se habla español' means 'Spanish is spoken' or 'One speaks Spanish.'

<sup>2</sup> 'Vd.' understood. 'Que hace ella ?' would mean 'What is she doing ?' When any person or thing is under discussion, it is not necessary to include the pronoun.

Acabo de visitar á mi amigo = I have just visited my friend.

(The verb 'acabar' followed by 'de' and an infinitive is equivalent to the English 'to have just——'.)

Yo no tengo ningún amigo = I have no friend.

Qué lástima ! = What (a) shame !

No comprendo (intiendo) lo que Vd. dice ! = I don't understand what you say !

('Lo que' means 'what' in the sense of 'that which'.)

Me gustaría mucho saber lo que piensa Vd. = I should very much like to know what you think.

Quiere Vd. saberlo ? = Do you wish to know (it) ?

Sí, quiero saberlo = Yes, I wish to know (it).

Pienso que el hombre es el animal más sabio del mundo = I think that man is the wisest animal in the world.

## CHAPTER IX

### THE SEVENTH LESSON

ADVERBS may be formed from adjectives by the addition, to the feminine form in 'a,' of the suffix '-mente,' as explained in the 'Introductory Remarks' at the beginning of the book.

Other adverbs of importance, some of which have already been given, are—

Abajo	= <i>Below, down-stairs.</i>	Acá	= <i>Here.</i>
Acaso	= <i>Maybe, perhaps.</i>	Además	= <i>Besides, moreover.</i>
Adelante	= <i>Forward.</i>	Ahí	= <i>There.</i>
Ahora	= <i>Now.</i>	Allá	= <i>There.</i>
Antes	= <i>Before.</i>	Allí	= <i>There.</i>
Apenas	= <i>Scarcely, hardly.</i>	Aquí	= <i>Here.</i>
Arriba	= <i>Above, up-stairs.</i>	Así	= <i>Thus.</i>
Atrás	= <i>Behind.</i>	Aún	= <i>Even, yet.</i>
Bastante	= <i>Enough.</i>	Bien	= <i>Well.</i>
Casi	= <i>Almost.</i>	Cerca	= <i>About, near.</i>
Cómo	= <i>How.</i>	Cuando	= <i>When.</i>
Debajo	= <i>Underneath.</i>	Delante	= <i>Opposite, in front.</i>
Demasiado	= <i>Too much, too.</i>	Dentro	= <i>Inside.</i>
Despacio	= <i>Slowly.</i>	Después	= <i>Afterwards.</i>
Detrás	= <i>Behind.</i>	Donde	= <i>Where.</i>
Encima	= <i>Upon.</i>	Entonces	= <i>Then.</i>
Fuera	= <i>Outside.</i>	Jamas	= <i>Ever, never.</i>
Junto á	= <i>By the side of, next to.</i>	Lejos	= <i>Far, afar.</i>
Luego	= <i>Directly.</i>	Mal	= <i>Badly.</i>
Ni	= <i>Neither, nor.</i>	Nunca	= <i>Never.</i>
Poco	= <i>Little.</i>	Pronto <sup>1</sup>	= <i>Quickly, soon.</i>
Pues	= <i>Then.</i>	Quizá <sup>2</sup>	= <i>Perhaps.</i>
Siempre	= <i>Always.</i>	Sólo	= <i>Only.</i>
También	= <i>Also.</i>	Todavía	= <i>Yet, still.</i>
Ya	= <i>Already.</i>		

<sup>1</sup> Also 'presto.'

<sup>2</sup> Also 'quizás.'

Any other grammatical points that remain to be explained will be dealt with as we come across them.

It is advisable that the student should know all the previous work thoroughly.

### A STORY <sup>1</sup>

Decía una madre á su hijo de cinco ó seis años de edad, para inducirle á que acabase su tarea, que “Nunca se debe dejar para mañana lo que se puede hacer hoy día.”

“En este caso, mamá,” le respondió el chiquillo muy á propósito, “hemos de acabar hoy mismo lo restante del pastelillo, y no guardarlo para mañana.”

Maravillada la madre con tal agudeza, le dió permiso de acabarlo.

### Translation

Said a mother to her son of five or six years of age, in order to (*para*) induce him to finish his task, that “Never must one leave for to-morrow that which (*lo que*) one can finish to-day” (*hoy día*).

“In this case, mamma,” responded to her (*le*) the youngster, much à propos (to the point), “we have to finish to-day-itself the remainder of the cake and not leave it for to-morrow.”

The mother, marvelling at such acuteness, gave him permission to finish it.

### Notes

The construction is different to that of English sentences, therefore study it with the utmost care, not only in this extract but in all those that follow.

‘*Nunca se debe dejar*’ signifies ‘One never ought to leave.’

Literally, ‘It never ought to leave itself.’

‘*Lo que*’ means ‘that which’ or ‘what.’

<sup>1</sup> From ‘Damiani.’

- 'Se puede hacer' means 'Can be done.' Literally, 'Can do itself.' These common reflexive forms must be carefully studied.
- 'Acabar' means 'To finish.' When followed by 'de' and an infinitive it signifies 'to have just' done something as already explained.
- 'Maravillada' is feminine agreeing with 'madre'; it signifies 'marvelling' or 'astonished at.'
- 'A propósito' means 'to the point' in this case; it also signifies 'on purpose'—*vide* next story.

### A STORY

Un criado, algo tonto, tenía la costumbre de llevar al correo todas las cartas que encontraba en el escritorio de su amo. Un día echó al buzón una de ellas, que no tenía todavía el nombre ni las señas del destinatario.

Al volver á casa, su amo se irritó y le preguntó furioso, "Pero, bruto, no veías que en el sobre faltaba la dirección?"

"Bien lo ví," contestó el pobre hombre, "pero creí que Vd. lo hacía á propósito, con objeto de callar el nombre de la persona á quien manda la carta."

### Translation

A servant, somewhat foolish, had the habit (custom) of taking to the post all the letters that he met with (found) on his master's desk.

One day he threw into the box one of them that had not yet the name or the address of the addressee. On returning to the house, his master became annoyed, and asked him angrily, "But, brute,<sup>1</sup> did you not see that on the envelope it lacked the address?"

"I saw it well," replied the poor man, "but I believed that you had done it on purpose, with the object of concealing the name of the person to whom you are sending the letter."

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<sup>1</sup> This is merely a translation. The Englishman would say 'fool' or 'ass.'

## Notes

- Algo* 'usually means 'something,' but when used with an adjective it signifies 'somewhat,' as '*algo tonto*' in the above story; 'somewhat foolish,' 'somewhat stupid.'
- '*Amo*' means 'master' or 'patron'; the feminine is '*ama*.'
- '*Echar*' means 'to throw.'
- '*Las señas*.' The word '*seña*' means 'mark, sign'; in the plural, as above, it signifies 'address.'
- '*Volver*' means 'to turn, to return.' Note the use of the infinitive in '*al volver*,' signifying 'on returning.' Thus other infinitives may be employed.
- '*Irritar*' alone means 'to irritate,' but '*irritarse*' will naturally signify 'to irritate oneself,' or 'to become irritable,' or 'to get annoyed.'
- '*Faltar*' means 'to lack.' One can say also '*Me falta un lápiz*,' meaning 'I lack a pencil' or 'I want a pencil.' '*Qué le falta á Vd.?*' means 'What is lacking to you?' or 'What do you want?'
- '*Dirección*' means 'destination' or 'address.'
- '*Contestar*' means 'to reply, answer.'
- '*A proposito*' means 'on purpose.' *Vide* previous story.
- '*Callar*' means either 'to be silent' or 'to conceal.'
- '*Mandar*' means 'to send.'

THE RAINBOW (El arco iris) <sup>1</sup>

El arco iris es producido por los siete rayos del prisma—

- (1). Rojo,
- (2). Naranja,
- (3). Amarillo,
- (4). Verde,
- (5). Azul claro,
- (6). Azul oscuro, y
- (7). Morado,

refractados por los vapores y lluvia que nadan en la atmósfera, y reflejados sobre una nube oscura. Así es que sucede siempre en tiempo lluvioso, y cuando el cielo está aún nublado por un lado, y sol despejado por el otro, debiendo hallarse el observador entre la nube y el sol. La

<sup>1</sup> From '*Verdejo Paez*.'

luna suele producir también el iris, igualmente que las grandes caídas de agua y cascadas, los ventisqueros, y las olas del mar.

### *Translation*

The rainbow is produced by the seven rays of the prism—

- (1). Red,
- (2). Orange,
- (3). Yellow,
- (4). Green,
- (5). Light blue,
- (6). Dark blue, and
- (7). Violet,

refracted by vapours and rain that swim (hang) in the atmosphere, and reflected upon a dark cloud. Thus it is that it happens always in rainy weather and when the sky is still clouded on one side and clear sun on the other, the observer having to find himself between the cloud and the sun. The moon is accustomed also to produce the rainbow, equally with the great waterfalls and cascades, the glaciers and the waves of the sea.

### *Notes*

'*Arco iris*' means 'rainbow.'

'*Producir*' means 'to produce.'

'*El prisma*' means 'prism.' Notice that, although it ends in 'a,' it is masculine.

Other common colours than those already given are—

Negro	= black.
Blanco	= white.
Pardo	= gray.
Moreno	= brown.

'*El vapor*' means 'vapour, steam.'

'*Lluvia*' means 'rain.'

'*Llover*' is the verb 'to rain.'

'*Nadar*' means 'to swim.'

- '*Así es*' means 'thus it is' or 'it is thus.'
- '*Suced*' means either 'to succeed' or 'to happen.'
- '*Lado*' means 'side'; '*por un lado*' is 'on one side.'
- '*Despejar*' is a verb signifying 'to remove, to clear away' things which impede, such as obstructions and impediments.
- '*Despejarse*' (note the 'se') means 'to cheer up' and 'to become clear' when speaking of weather.
- '*Despejado*' is an adjective signifying 'smart, quick, sagacious,' and also 'clear.'
- '*Debiendo*' is the present participle of '*deber*,' meaning 'to owe'; it also means 'to have to, to be obliged to,' and is therefore in English variously translated as 'must, ought,' etc. I have translated it 'having to' because we may not say 'musting to' or 'oughting to.' I might, however, have written 'being obliged to.'
- '*Suele*' is the third person singular of '*soler*,' meaning 'to be accustomed' to do a thing, so that in a past tense one might translate it by 'used to.' Another equivalent would be 'to be in the habit of.' This verb is followed by an infinitive.
- '*Igualmente que*' I have translated by 'equally with,' but other expressions would have rendered the text equally clear, such as 'just like' or 'the same as.'
- '*Caída*' is 'fall' (noun), being derived from the verb '*caer*,' to fall.
- '*Ventisquero*' is a 'glacier.' Other useful names among Nature's works are—

Los astros	= <i>The stars</i> (generally).	La erupción	= <i>The eruption.</i>
El cielo	= <i>The sky.</i>	El hielo	= <i>The ice.</i>
El cometa <sup>1</sup>	= <i>The comet.</i>	La nieve	= <i>The snow.</i>
La estrella	= <i>The star.</i>	El valle	= <i>The valley.</i>
La naturaleza	= <i>Nature.</i>	La roca	= <i>The rock.</i>
El planeta <sup>1</sup>	= <i>The planet.</i>	El polvo	= <i>The powder,</i> <i>dust.</i>
El sol	= <i>The sun.</i>	La piedra	= <i>The stone.</i>
La salida del sol	= <i>The sunrise.</i>	El ecuador	= <i>The equator.</i>
La puesta del sol	= <i>The sunset.</i>	El desierto	= <i>The desert.</i>
La tierra	= <i>The earth.</i>	El país	= <i>The country.</i>
La colina	= <i>The hill.</i>	La arena	= <i>The sand.</i>
La montaña	= <i>The mountain.</i>	El clima	= <i>The climate.</i>
El lago	= <i>The lake.</i>	El rocío	= <i>The dew.</i>
La isla	= <i>The island.</i>	La bruma	= <i>The mist.</i>
El norte	= <i>North.</i>	La niebla	= <i>The fog.</i>
El sur	= <i>South.</i>	El granizo	= <i>The hail.</i>
El este	= <i>East.</i>	El trueno	= <i>The thunder.</i>
El oeste	= <i>West.</i>	El terremoto	= <i>The earth-</i> <i>quake.</i>
El eclipse	= <i>The eclipse.</i>	El relámpago	= <i>The lightning.</i>

<sup>1</sup> These are masculine, though ending in 'a.'

## A STORY

Dos muchachos que jugaban al pié de un nogal, hallaron en el suelo una nuez que se había caída del árbol.

"Es mía," dijo uno de ellos, "pues yo he sido él que la he visto primero."

"No," respondió el otro, "es mía, porque yo he sido él que la he recogido del suelo."

No pudiendo ponerse de acuerdo respecto al legítimo dueño de la nuez, ya estaban dispuestos á disputársela á golpes, cuando un joven que pasaba, habiéndose enterado del motivo de la querella, cogió la nuez, la partió y poniéndose en medio de los muchachos, les dijo, "Yo voy á ponerlos de acuerdo ; la mitad de la cáscara pertenece al que la vió primero y la otra mitad al que la recogió del suelo. Respecto á la nuez, yo me la guardo en pago de la decisión que he dado. Este es," añadió riendo, "el resultado usual de todos los pleitos."

*Translation*

Two boys who were playing at the foot of a walnut-tree found on the ground a walnut that had fallen from the tree.

"It is mine," said one of them, "since (for) I have been he who have seen it first."

"No," replied the other, "it is mine, because I have been he who have gathered it from the ground."

Not being able to put themselves in accord respecting the legitimate owner of the nut, already they were disposed to dispute it with blows, when a young man who was passing, having informed himself of the motive of the quarrel, took the nut, separated it, and, putting himself between the boys, said to them, "I am going to put you in accord ; half of the shell belongs to him who saw it first and the other half to him who gathered it from the

ground; regarding the nut (the inside), I am keeping it to myself in payment for the decision that I have given. This is," he added laughing, "the usual result of all law-suits."

### Notes

- '*Jugar*' means 'to play.'
- '*Al pié de*' means 'at the foot of'; note the contraction of '*á el*' into '*al*.'
- '*Hallar*' means 'to find.'
- '*El suelo*' means 'the ground.'
- '*Caer*' means 'to fall.'
- '*El que*' means 'he who' or 'that one which.'
- '*Coger*' means 'to catch, seize'; and  
'*Recoger*' means 'to take back' and also 'to gather, to collect.'
- '*Pudiendo*' is the present participle of '*poder*' (to be able).
- '*De acuerdo*' signifies 'in accord.'
- '*Dispuesto*' is the past participle of '*disponer*,' meaning 'to dispose'; also 'to arrange, prepare.'
- '*Disputarsela*' means 'to dispute among themselves about it.'
- '*Disputar*' means 'to question, contend in argument.'
- '*Un golpe*' means 'a blow, a knock.'
- '*Enterar*' means 'to acquaint, inform'; and  
'*Enterarse*' will therefore signify 'to inform oneself,' or, as we might say, 'to get to know.'
- '*Partir*' means 'to divide, separate, part.'
- '*El medio*' means 'the middle.' '*En medio de*' will therefore signify 'in the middle of.' In this instance, I have translated it by 'between.'
- '*Os*' means 'you.' This is the form of the Accusative and Dative of the second person plural.
- '*Pertenecer*' means 'to belong'; also 'to appertain.'
- '*Respecto á*' means 'with respect to' or simply 'as regards.'
- '*Guardar*' means 'to keep.'
- '*En pago de*' means 'in payment of.' The verb 'to pay' is '*pagar*.'
- '*Añadir*' means 'to add.'

### CONVERSATIONAL MATTER

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A quién desea Vd. ver ? | = Whom do you wish to see ? |
| Deseo ver á mi tío      | = I wish to see my uncle.   |

Pero no está aquí su tío ! = But your uncle is not here !

Dónde está, entonces ? = Where is he, then ?

No sé, pero hace veinte minutos le ví cruzar la calle = I don't know, but twenty minutes ago I saw him crossing the street.

*Note.*—In expressing 'time ago' the word 'hace' is used—

Hace dos horas = *Two hours ago.*

Hace un mez = *A month ago.*

Hace nueve años = *Nine years ago.*

'Cruzar' means 'to cross.'

'La cruz' means 'the cross.'

Qué quiere Vd. hacer ? = What do you want to do ?

Me gustaría mucho quedarme á comer con Vd. = I should very much like to stay to dine (lunch) with you.

*Note.*—Learn the following useful verbs, all beginning in 'que- '—

'Quedar' = *To stay, stop.*

'Quemar' = *To burn.*

'Quebrar' = *To break.*

'Quejarse' = *To complain.*

'Querer' = *To wish, desire, want.*

Hasta la vista ! <sup>1</sup> = Good-bye.

Mi amigo monta á caballo = My friend goes riding  
casi todos los días nearly every day.

*Note.*—'Montar á caballo' is equivalent to the French 'monter á cheval,' and signifies 'to ride on horseback.'

No es tiempo de volver á casa ? = Is it not time to return home ?

Si, lo creo ! = Yes, I believe so (it).

Y tambien es hora de acostarse = And, also, it is time to go to bed.

*Note.*—'Acostarse' means 'to lie down, go to bed.'

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<sup>1</sup> Equivalent to the French 'au revoir !'

Me voy á acostar ! = I am going to bed !  
 Enciende Vd. la bugía ! = Light the candle !

*Note.*—‘ *Encender* ’ means ‘ to light.’

Ayúdeme Vd. á desnudarme ! = Help me to undress myself !

*Note.*—‘ *Ayudar* ’ means ‘ to help.’

‘ *Desnudar* ’ means ‘ to undress.’

‘ *Nudo* ’ (adj.) means ‘ naked.’

‘ *Nudo* ’ (noun) means ‘ knot.’

Dónde está el puente ? = Where is the bridge ?  
 Queda<sup>1</sup> á cinco minutos de aquí = It is (stays) five minutes from here.

Cuánto se tarda<sup>2</sup> á pié ? = How long will it take on foot ?

Le he dicho á Vd. ! = I have told you !

Conoce Vd. al señor Bustamante ? = Do you know Mr. Bustamante ?

No, pero sé donde habita = No, but I know where he lives.

Habita lejos de aquí ? = Does he live far from here ?

O, sí, muy lejos = Oh, yes, very far.

Volveré á ver á Vd. = I shall come back and see you.

Qué día ? = What day ?

Lunes, talvez = Monday, perhaps.

Now, before closing this chapter, let us learn the seasons, the days of the week, and the months of the year.

<sup>1</sup> Notice the use of the verb ‘ *quedar* ’ here ; it is frequently used thus.

<sup>2</sup> ‘ *Tardar* ’ actually means ‘ to delay ’ and ‘ to put off.’

La primavera	= <i>The spring.</i>	El otoño	= <i>The autumn.</i>
El verano	= <i>The summer.</i>	El invierno	= <i>The winter.</i>
Domingo	= <i>Sunday.</i>	Jueves	= <i>Thursday.</i>
Lunes	= <i>Monday.</i>	Viernes	= <i>Friday.</i>
Martes	= <i>Tuesday.</i>	Sábado	= <i>Saturday.</i>
Miércoles	= <i>Wednesday.</i>		
Enero	= <i>January.</i>	Julio	= <i>July.</i>
Febrero	= <i>February.</i>	Agosto	= <i>August.</i>
Marzo	= <i>March.</i>	Septiembre	= <i>September.</i>
Abril	= <i>April.</i>	Octubre	= <i>October.</i>
Mayo	= <i>May.</i>	Noviembre	= <i>November.</i>
Junio	= <i>June.</i>	Diciembre	= <i>December.</i>

## CHAPTER X

### THE EIGHTH LESSON

#### A STORY

YENDO un día de caza, el Rey de España, Carlos IV., se extravió por los bosques y, como tenía mucha hambre, entró en una pobre choza, donde se comió para cenar dos huevos estrellados.

"Cuánto te debo?" preguntó luego á la mujer que le servía.

"Dos mil reales, Señor," contestó la astuta campesina.

"Demonio! Que raros serán los huevos en este país!"

"No, Señor," replicó ella, sonriéndose, "lo rarísimo es ver al Rey comer en nuestra cabaña."

#### *Translation*

Going (along) one hunting-day, the King of Spain, Charles IV., lost his way through (in) the woods, and, as he was very hungry, he entered (into) a poor hut (cottage), where he ate two poached eggs.

"How much do I owe thee?" he asked presently (to) the woman who served him.

"Two thousand reales,<sup>1</sup> sir," answered the astute countrywoman.

"The deuce! How rare will be eggs in this country!"

"No, sir," she replied, smiling, "the most rare (rarest) thing is to see the King eating in our hut (poor cottage)."

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<sup>1</sup> A Spanish coin.

*Notes*

- 'Yendo' is the present participle of 'ir.'
- 'Caza' means 'the hunt, chase.'
- 'Extraviar' means 'to mislead'; and
- 'Extraviarse' signifies 'to lose one's way.'
- 'El bosque' means 'the wood, forest, grove.'
- 'La choza' means 'a humble cottage.'
- 'Cenar' means 'to sup, to have a meal.'
- 'Estrellar' means 'to dash to pieces' and 'to confound.'
- 'Estrellado,' the past participle of the above, means 'starry'; and
- 'Huevos estrellados' means 'poached eggs.'
- 'Luego' means 'presently.'
- 'Contestar' means 'to answer, reply.'
- 'El demonio' means 'the demon.' It is here used as an exclamation.
- 'Replicar' means 'to reply.'
- 'Sonreirse' means 'to smile.' Notice that it is reflexive.
- 'Rarísimo' is the superlative of 'raro.'
- 'Cabaña' means 'a small cottage' or 'a hut.'

APPEARANCES <sup>1</sup>

Cuando es de noche, parecen las estrellas en el cielo. De día hay también estrellas, pero la luz del sol no las deja resplandecer para nosotros. Cuando el sol se pone, va á alumbrar otros países. No se mueve él, sino la tierra. Cuando vamos en un carruaje muy de prisa, nos parece que los árboles caminan hacia atrás; del mismo modo, como nos movemos con la tierra, nos parece que el sol muda de lugar. Muchas cosas parecen verdades y no lo son. Por eso se dice que "las apariencias nos engañan."

*Translation*

When it is night, the stars appear in the sky. By day there are also stars, but the sun's light does not let them shine for us. When the sun sets it goes to illuminate other lands. It does not move, but the earth (moves). When we

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<sup>1</sup> 'Las apariencias' (accentuated on the syllable 'en'). This extract is from 'Mantilla.'

go, in a carriage (car), very fast, it seems to us that the trees are journeying backwards (towards behind); in the same manner, as we are moving (move) with the earth, it seems to us that the sun changes place. Many things appear truths and are not (it, so). Through this (therefore) it is said that "appearances deceive us."

### Notes

- '*De noche*' means 'by night' or 'in the night-time.'
- '*Parecer*' means 'to appear, seem.'
- '*De día*' means 'by day' or 'in the day-time.'
- '*Dejar*' means 'to leave, let' and 'to allow.'
- '*Resplandecer*' means 'to shine, gleam, glitter.'
- '*Para nosotros*' means 'for us.' In the sense that we do not see the stars.
- '*Poner*' is the verb 'to put, place.'
- '*Ponerse*' in reference to the sun signifies 'to set.'
- '*Alumbrar*' means 'to light'; it also signifies 'to enlighten.'
- '*Mueve*' is derived from '*mover*,' meaning 'to move.'
- '*Sino*,' meaning 'but,' is used after a negative.
- '*De prisa*' means 'quickly'; and
- '*Muy de prisa*' signifies 'very quickly.'
- '*Hacia atrás*' means 'backwards.' By itself '*hacia*'<sup>1</sup> signifies 'towards' and '*atrás*' 'backwards.'
- '*Mismo*' means 'same.' When used with a pronoun it signifies 'self,' as, for instance, '*Yo mismo*' (*I myself*).
- '*Mudar*' means 'to change, vary, alter.'
- '*El lugar*' means 'the place, the situation.'
- '*La verdad*' means 'the truth.'
- '*Enganar*' means 'to deceive.'

### AN ANECDOTE

Decía un andaluz, "Conocí á un hombre tan alto, tan grueso, y que pesaba tanto que cuando se murió tuvieron los supultureros que hacer dos viajes para llevarlo al cementerio."

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<sup>1</sup> Do not confuse words which, in Spanish, are spelled alike but which have a different signification, such as '*hacia*' (towards) and '*hacía*' from the verb '*hacer*.'

*Translation*

Said an Andalusian, "I knew a man so tall, so corpulent (fat), and who weighed so much that when he died the bearers had to make two journeys to carry him to the cemetery."

*Notes*

- 'Grueso' means 'fat' (of a human being).
- 'Pesar' means 'to weigh'; and
- 'El pesar' signifies 'sorrow, grief.'
- 'Morir' alone means 'to die'; and
- 'Morirse' signifies 'to die' and also 'to go out' in the sense of 'to be extinguished.'
- 'Tuvieron' is derived from 'tener,' and 'tener que' means 'to have to.'
- 'El viage' means 'a journey'; and
- 'Viajar' is the verb 'to travel.'
- 'Llevar' means 'to carry' and also 'to wear,' like the French 'porter.'

## AN AMUSING EPIITAPH

Yace aquí Blás . . . y se alegra  
Por no vivir con su suegra.

*Translation*

Here lies Blás . . . and rejoices  
Through not living with his mother-in-law.

*Notes*

- 'Yace' is derived from 'yacer,' meaning 'to lie.'
  - 'Alegrarse' means 'to rejoice.'
  - 'Por no vivir' is literally 'through, by not to live'; freely it becomes, 'Because he isn't living with his mother-in-law.'
  - 'Suegra' means 'mother-in-law'; the masculine is 'suegro.'
- Other human relationships and their intimate connections are<sup>1</sup>—

<sup>1</sup> The feminine is generally formed by substituting 'a' for 'o' at the end of nouns.

El celibato	= <i>The bachelor.</i>	La nuera	= <i>The daughter-in-law.</i>
El viudo	= <i>The widower.</i>	El cuñado	= <i>The brother-in-law.</i>
El huérfano	= <i>The orphan.</i>	La cuñada	= <i>The sister-in-law.</i>
El entierro	= <i>The funeral.</i>	El matrimonio	= <i>The marriage.</i>
La familia	= <i>The family.</i>	El prenombre	= <i>The Christian name.</i>
El abuelo <sup>1</sup>	= <i>The grandfather.</i>	Los esponsales	= <i>The betrothal.</i>
El hijo	= <i>The son.</i>	La sociedad	= <i>The society.</i>
El nieto	= <i>The grandson.</i>	El divorcio	= <i>The divorce.</i>
El sobrino	= <i>The nephew.</i>	El ciudadano	= <i>The citizen.</i>
El primo	= <i>The cousin.</i>	La vejez	= <i>The old age.</i>
El marido	= <i>The husband.</i>	La juventud	= <i>The youth (period).</i>
(esposo)		El nacimiento	= <i>The birth.</i>
La mujer	= <i>The wife.</i>	La muerte	= <i>Death.</i>
(esposa)			
Los gemelos	= <i>The twins.</i>		
El yerno	= <i>The son-in-law.</i>		

The senses are—

La vista	= <i>Sight (verb 'ver').</i>	El gusto	= <i>Taste (verb 'gustar').</i>
El oído	= <i>Hearing (verb 'oir').</i>	El tacto	= <i>Touch (verb 'tocar').</i>
El olfato	= <i>Smell (verb 'oler').</i>		

The principal psychological terms are—

La afición	= <i>Affection.</i>	La desesperación	= <i>Despair.</i>
La ambición	= <i>Ambition.</i>	El deshonor	= <i>Dishonour.</i>
La amistad	= <i>Friendship.</i>	El deseo	= <i>Desire.</i>
El amor	= <i>Love.</i>	La dignidad	= <i>Dignity.</i>
La audacia	= <i>Audacity.</i>	La discreción	= <i>Discretion.</i>
La bondad	= <i>Goodness.</i>	El dolor <sup>2</sup>	= <i>Pain, ache.</i>
El carácter	= <i>Temper (the temper).</i>	La duda	= <i>Doubt.</i>
La cólera	= <i>Anger.</i>	El entusiasmo	= <i>Enthusiasm.</i>
La compasión	= <i>Compassion.</i>	La envidia	= <i>Envy.</i>
La conducta	= <i>Conduct, behaviour.</i>	La esperanza	= <i>Hope.</i>
La confianza	= <i>Confidence.</i>	La altivez	= <i>Pride, haughtiness.</i>
La conciencia	= <i>Conscience.</i>	La adulación	= <i>Flattery, adulation.</i>
El temor	= <i>Fear.</i>	La fé <sup>3</sup>	= <i>Faith.</i>
El crimen	= <i>Crime.</i>	La franqueza	= <i>Frankness.</i>
La crueldad	= <i>Cruelty.</i>	La alegría	= <i>Joy, gaiety.</i>
La curiosidad	= <i>Curiosity.</i>	La gula	= <i>Gluttony, greediness.</i>
El disgusto	= <i>Disgust.</i>		
El despecho	= <i>Spite.</i>		

<sup>1</sup> 'El bisabuelo' means 'the great-grandfather.'

<sup>2</sup> 'El dolor de cabeza' means 'headache.'

<sup>3</sup> 'A fe mía!' means 'Upon my faith, honour!'

El odio	= <i>Hatred.</i>	El miedo	= <i>Fear</i> (vide 'temor').
El honor	= <i>Honour.</i>	La conmis-	= <i>Pity, com-</i>
La vergüenza	= <i>Shame.</i>	eración <sup>1</sup>	<i>miseration.</i>
La ignorancia	= <i>Ignorance.</i>	El placer	= <i>Pleasure.</i>
La imaginación	= <i>Imagination.</i>	La cortesía	= <i>Politeness.</i>
La impudencia	= <i>Impudence.</i>	La previsión	= <i>Foresight.</i>
La indignación	= <i>Indignation.</i>	La prudencia	= <i>Prudence.</i>
La inocencia	= <i>Innocence.</i>	El pudor	= <i>Shame, mod-</i>
La insolencia	= <i>Insolence.</i>		<i>esty.</i>
La inteligencia	= <i>Intelligence.</i>	La gratitud	= <i>Gratefulness.</i>
El interés	= <i>Interest.</i>	El remordi-	= <i>Remorse.</i>
La cobardía	= <i>Cowardice.</i>	miento	
La libertad	= <i>Liberty.</i>	La simplicidad	= <i>Simplicity.</i>
La memoria	= <i>Memory.</i>	El cuidado	= <i>Care.</i>
El desprecio	= <i>Contempt.</i>	La necedad	= <i>Foolishness.</i>
La modestia	= <i>Modesty.</i>	La sospecha	= <i>Suspicion.</i>
La incuria	= <i>Carelessness.</i>	La tristeza	= <i>Sadness.</i>
El orgullo	= <i>Pride.</i>	La vanidad	= <i>Vanity.</i>
La pereza	= <i>Laziness.</i>	La venganza	= <i>Vengeance.</i>
La pasión	= <i>Passion.</i>	La verdad	= <i>Truth.</i>
La paciencia	= <i>Patience.</i>		
El pensamiento	= <i>Thought.</i>		

### A JOKE

"Díme, hijo! Un hombre se cae al suelo desde un tejado y otro desde una silla. ¿Cual es el que se hace más daño?" <sup>2</sup>

"El segunda, si la silla está en el tejado."

### Translation

"Tell me, son! A man falls to the ground from a roof (tiled-roof) and another from a chair. Which is he who hurts himself most?"

"The second, if the chair is on the roof."

### Notes

'Caer' means 'to fall.' Note the reflexive 'se.'

'Desde' meaning 'since' (of time) also signifies 'from' (of place).

'Daño' means 'hurt, harm.'

'Tejado' means 'tiled-roof' or simply 'roof.'

<sup>1</sup> Note that, in Spanish, one finds 'conm-' where in English the 'mm' occurs.

<sup>2</sup> Note the mark of interrogation also at the beginning.

## A CHESTNUT

“ ¿ Tienes en clase buen sitio ? ” <sup>1</sup>

“ El mejor, papá—cerca de la estufa ! ”

*Translation*

“ Have you (hast thou) a good position in the class ? ”

“ The best, papa—near the stove ! ”

## A RIDDLE (IN VERSE)

Dicen que soy rey  
Y no tengo reino. ( *reine* )  
Dicen que soy rubio  
Y no tengo pelo.  
Afirman que ando  
Y no me meneo.  
Arreglo relojes  
Sin ser relojero.

*Translation*

They say I am king  
And I have no queen. ( *kingdom* )  
They say I am “ ginger ” (reddish)  
And I have no hair.  
They affirm that I walk (go)  
And I do not move about.  
I regulate watches  
Without being (a) watchmaker.<sup>2</sup>

*Notes*

‘ *Rubio* ’ means ‘ reddish ’ or ‘ red. ’

‘ *Afirmar* ’ meaning ‘ to affirm, ’ also signifies ‘ to secure, strengthen. ’

‘ *Menear* ’ means ‘ to move from place to place. ’

‘ *Arreglar* ’ means ‘ to regulate. ’

<sup>1</sup> Note the two marks of interrogation.

<sup>2</sup> The answer is ‘ el sol ’ (the sun).

## A STORY

Cuando Boabdil, último rey moro de Granada, se vió obligado á abandonar á España, terminada la guerra de la Reconquista, se detuvo en la cumbre del monte Padul.

Desde aquel elevado sitio, descubríase Granada, la Vega y el río Jenil, á orillas del cual se elevaban las tiendas de campaña del ejército de los Reyes Católicos, Fernando é Isabel. A la vista de tan bello país, que iba á abandonar para siempre, Boabdil no pudo contener su emoción, y silenciosas lágrimas corrieron por sus mejillas. La sultana Aïxa, su madre, que le acompañaba en su destierro con los nobles que en otro tiempo componían su brillante corte, le dijo, "Llora, llora, como una débil mujer, la pérdida de un reino que no has sabido defender como hombre."

Pocos momentos después la hermosa Granada, último baluarte de la dominación árabe en España, desaparecía de su vista para siempre. Desde entonces aquel sitio se llamó y se llama aún hoy, "El Suspiro del Moro."

*Translation*

When Boabdil, last Moor king of Granada, saw himself obliged to abandon Spain, the war of the Reconquest being ended, he tarried on the summit of (the) Mount Padul.

From this elevated spot revealed themselves Granada, the Vega, and the river Jenil, on the banks of which rose the tents of the army of the Catholic Rulers, Fernando and Isabel.

At the sight of such a lovely country, that he was going to (was about to) abandon for ever, Boabdil could not contain his emotion, and silent tears ran down his cheeks. The "Sultana" Aïxa, his mother, who was accompanying him in his exile with the nobles who in another time (in other days) composed his brilliant court, said to him, "Weep, weep, like a weak woman (for) the loss of a

kingdom which thou hast not known how to defend like a man ! ”

A few minutes after the beautiful Granada, last bastion of the Arab domination in Spain, disappeared from his view for ever. Since then that place was called, and even to-day is called, “ The Sigh of the Moor.”

### Notes

- ‘ *Terminada la guerra,* ’ etc. In this phrase, the participle must be understood as meaning ‘ being ended.’ Notice particularly the construction in Spanish.
- ‘ *Detener* ’ means ‘ to detain,’ and
- ‘ *Detenerse* ’ signifies ‘ to detain oneself ’ or ‘ to tarry.’
- ‘ *Descubrir* ’ means ‘ to discover, uncover, reveal ’ ; and
- ‘ *Descubrirse* ’ may be translated as ‘ to reveal oneself.’
- ‘ *La tienda* ’ may mean either ‘ the shop ’ or ‘ the tent.’
- ‘ *La orilla* ’ means ‘ the bank ’ of a river ; and
- ‘ *El banco* ’ means ‘ the bank ’ of commerce.
- ‘ *Los reyes,* ’ literally meaning ‘ the kings,’ here signifies ‘ rulers,’ both the king and the queen.
- ‘ *Correr* ’ is the verb ‘ to run.’
- ‘ *La mejilla* ’ means ‘ the cheek.’
- ‘ *Componer* ’ means ‘ to compose.’
- ‘ *Llora* ’ from the verb ‘ *llorar* ’ (to weep) means ‘ Weep ! ’ (imperative). In the foregoing story it must be translated ‘ Weep for ! ’ or, in one word, ‘ Bewail ! ’ which is equivalent.
- ‘ *Débil* ’ means ‘ weak.’ Notice that the masculine and feminine forms are identical.
- ‘ *Llamarse* ’ means ‘ to call itself ’ or ‘ to be called.’ Notice that the reflexive form in Spanish may be translated by the passive form in English.
- ‘ *Aún* ’ means ‘ even.’

### *The Principal Parts of the Body, etc.*

La salud	= The health.	El sueño	= The sleep,
Transpirar	= To perspire,		dream.
	sweat.	El hipo	= The hiccough.
La transpira-	= The perspira-	Gritar	= To cry out,
ción	tion, sweat.		shout.
Suspirar	= To sigh.	Bostezar	= To yawn.
El suspiro	= The sigh	El cadáver	= The corpse.
Soñar	= To sleep.	La sangre	= The blood.

La cabeza	= <i>The head.</i>	La carne	= <i>The flesh (also 'meat').</i>
El cerebro	= <i>The brain.</i>	El piel	= <i>The skin.</i>
La frente	= <i>The forehead.</i>	El corazón	= <i>The heart</i>
El brazo	= <i>The arm.</i>		(Pron. 'z' like 'th' in English).
La pierna	= <i>The leg.</i>	El hígado	= <i>The liver.</i>
La mano	= <i>The hand.</i>	Los pulmones	= <i>The lungs.</i>
El pié	= <i>The foot.</i>	La espalda	= <i>The shoulder.</i>
El cuerpo	= <i>The body.</i>	La costilla	= <i>The rib.</i>
El pecho	= <i>The breast.</i>	El vientre	= <i>The belly.</i>
El estómago	= <i>The stomach.</i>	El cuello	= <i>The neck.</i>
El hueso	= <i>The bone.</i>	La boca	= <i>The mouth.</i>
El esqueleto	= <i>The skeleton.</i>	El codo	= <i>The elbow.</i>
Los cabellos	= <i>The hair.</i>	El dedo	= <i>The finger.</i>
(plur.)		La uña	= <i>The nail (of finger or toe).</i>
El ojo	= <i>The eye.</i>	El pulgar	= <i>The thumb.</i>
La mejilla	= <i>The cheek.</i>	La lengua	= <i>The tongue.</i>
La nariz	= <i>The nose.</i>	El labio	= <i>The lip.</i>
La oreja	= <i>The ear.</i>	El diente	= <i>The tooth.</i>
La ceja	= <i>The eyebrow.</i>	Respirar	= <i>To breathe.</i>
El párpado	= <i>The eyelid.</i>	Sollozar	= <i>To sob.</i>
La pestaña	= <i>The eyelash.</i>		
La rodilla	= <i>The knee.</i>		
Los nervios	= <i>The nerves.</i>		
El músculo	= <i>The muscle.</i>		

## CHAPTER XI

### THE NINTH LESSON

IN this chapter, for the sake of fostering interest, I intend to begin with a further selection of conversational matter which, as before, must be experimented upon by the student, new words being substituted for those given. Here is an instructive way of practising upon a sentence: Let us choose such an English one as 'I am going to town.' If we were teaching a foreigner, we might give him the following variations—

*Present* : 'I am going to town to-day.'

*Past* : 'I was going to town yesterday.'

*Future* : 'I shall be going to town to-morrow.'

*Conditional* : 'I should be going to town, if——.' <sup>1</sup>

According to the sense, we might continue thus—

*Present* : 'I often go to town.'

*Past* : 'I often went to town.'

*Future* : 'I shall often go to town.'

*Conditional* : 'I should often go to town, if ——.' <sup>1</sup>

Still further varying the meaning, we might continue indefinitely. Here, again—

*Present* : 'When I go to town ——.'

*Past* : 'When I went to town ——.'

*Future* : 'When I (shall) go to town ——.'

*Conditional* : 'If I should go to town ——.' <sup>1</sup>

This is how the student must work and form new phrases and sentences for himself if he wishes to attain

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<sup>1</sup> Here, some reason or condition would follow.

fluency in any language whatever. To some students it may appear to be a very tiresome process, yet it ought not to breed discouragement, since it advances them upon their way. Both the analytic and synthetic methods must be practised if one wishes to make sure and steady progress. Therefore, it behoves one not only to read passages with the help of grammar and dictionary, but also to form sentences also with their help. The second is naturally the more difficult process, since both declensions and conjugations must be known with their respective irregularities. In language-study the predominant factor is undoubtedly patience; let the student of foreign idioms cultivate it. The reward is sure, and indeed worthy of attempt.

### CONVERSATIONAL MATTER

**Cuántos habitantes tiene = How many inhabitants**  
**España ? has Spain ?**

**No sé exactamente, pero = I don't know exactly, but**  
**creo que tiene unos diez y I believe above seven-**  
**siete millones. teen millions.**

**Tiene Vd. un despacho = Have you a big office ?**  
**grande ?**

**Mi despacho es un cuarto = My office is a room, not**  
**poco elegante pero uno de very elegant, but one**  
**los más agradables del of the most agreeable**  
**piso on the floor (storey of a**  
**building).**

**El habló sabia y elocuente- = He spoke learnedly and**  
**mente eloquently.**

### Notes

\* *Unos diez y siete millones* means 'some seventeen millions.'

\* *Poco elegante* means 'not very (little) elegant.'

\* *Sabia*, if alone as an adverb, would have been '*sabiamente*.' When two adverbs, formed from adjectives, come together in the same sentence, as above, the first need not take the suffix '*-mente*.'

Mientras la mujer lloraba, = Whilst the woman was  
el soldado reía weeping, the soldier  
was laughing.

En caso que yo esté ausente = In case I be absent when  
cuando venga su hermano your brother comes,  
de Vd., dígame que vuelvo tell him that I am  
al momento ! returning at once ! (in  
a moment)

### Notes

'*Mientras*' means 'whilst.'

'*Esté*' and '*venga*' are subjunctives with '*en caso que*' and '*cuando*.'

¡ Que mal tiempo hace hoy ! = What bad weather it is  
to-day !

Sí, pero hará peor mañana = Yes, but it will be worse  
to-morrow.

Ha venteado<sup>1</sup> toda la noche = It has blown (been blow-  
ing) all night !

Sí, y está lloviendo ahora = Yes, and it's raining  
now.

Habiéndome paseado toda la mañana, tengo ganas  
de comer = Having walked all the morning, I have a  
great desire to eat.

Qué tiene Vd. ganas de comer ? = What do you wish to  
eat ?

No mucho ; un poco de carne con pan = Not much ; a little meat  
with bread.

Se dice que la virtud es mejor que el dinero, pero  
no todos lo piensan = It is said that virtue is  
better than money,  
but not all think so  
(it).

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<sup>1</sup> '*Ventea*' means 'to blow' with reference to the wind.

Después de haber oído al = After having heard the  
 orador, quién habló clara- orator, who spoke  
 mente, pregunté su clearly, I asked his  
 nombre, y me dijeron name, and they told  
 que era el Señor Rivera me that it was Mr.  
 Rivera.

Habla bien este señor ! = He speaks well !

Un paseo tan corto le ha = So short a walk has  
 fatigado ya ? already tired him (her)?

Si, me ha fatigado tambien ! = Yes, and it has also tired  
 me !

Está Vd. causado ? = Are you tired ?

Si, estoy muy causado = Yes, I'm very tired.

¿ que hora quiere Vd. = At what time will you  
 comer ? eat ?

¿ la hora de costumbre, si = At the usual time, if you  
 quiere ! like !

Prefiero comer una media = I prefer to eat half an  
 hora más tarde, yo ! hour later, I do !

### Notes

' *Si quiere* ' means ' if you wish, like. '

' *Yo* ' at the end of such a sentence signifies ' me ' or ' I do ' as above. Literally the whole may be translated, ' For myself, I prefer to eat half an hour later. '

Este libro tiene el mismo = This book is the same  
 tamaño que el otro size as the other.

### Notes

' *Mismo* ' means ' same. '

' *El tamaño* ' means ' the size. '

Sabe Vd. donde vive el = Do you know where Mr.  
 Señor Torres ? Torres lives ?

Sé que vive en esta calle, = I know that he lives in  
pero no recuerdo el nú- this street, but I don't  
mero remember the number.

Es casado ? = Is he married ?

No estoy seguro, pero creo = I'm not sure, but I be-  
que no ! lieve not.

### Notes

'*Recuerdo*' is derived from '*recordar*,' meaning 'to remind, remember.' There is another verb, used reflexively, '*acordarse*,' meaning both 'to come to an agreement' and 'to remember.'  
'*Creo que no !*' means 'I believe not' or 'I don't believe so.' Similarly '*creo que sí*' would be 'I believe so!' or 'yes, I believe so !'

### AN EPIGRAM

"¿ Qué hacías ? " dijo Beltrán  
A su mozo Juan Tabaco.  
" Nada, señor. "—" ¿ Y tú, Paco ? "—  
" Yo estaba ayudando á Juan ! "

### Translation

" What art thou doing ? " said Beltrán  
To his servant Juan Tabaco.  
" Nothing, sir. "—" And thou, Paco ? "—  
" I was helping John ! "

### THREE RIDDLES (*Tres adivinanzas*)

1. ¿ En qué se parecen un guardia civil y un arco iris ?  
Ambos son signos de paz, y aparecen tras una tormenta, generalmente.

### Translation

In what resemble (each other) <sup>1</sup> a civic guard (policeman) and a rainbow ?

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<sup>1</sup> '*Parecer*' means 'to appear, seem,' and the reflexive form '*parecerse*' means 'to be like' or 'to resemble.'

Both are signs of peace, and appear after a storm (disturbance), generally.

2. ¿Qué es lo primero que hizo Napoleón cuando cumplió los treinta años?

Entrar en los treinta y uno!

### *Translation*

What is the first (thing) that Napoleon did when he completed his thirty years (when he became thirty years old)?

To enter into his thirty-first (year)!

3. ¿En qué mes hablan menos las mujeres? .

En el de Febrero!

### *Translation*

In what month do women least speak?

In that of February! <sup>1</sup>

### *Notes*

*Ambos* means 'both'; the feminine form is 'ambas.'

'Hizo' is the past definite of 'hacer.'

*Cumplió* is derived from 'cumplir,' meaning 'to fulfil.' Hence 'when he fulfilled his thirty years.'

### PROVERBS (*Refranes*) <sup>2</sup>

Díme con quién andas, y te = Tell me with whom thou  
diré quién eres! goest and I will tell  
thee who thou art!

Nadie se muere hasta que = Nobody dies until God  
Dios quiere! wishes.

El hombre propone — y = Man proposes — and  
Dios dispone! God disposes!

<sup>1</sup> Because February has the least number of days.

<sup>2</sup> 'Proverb' in Spanish is 'el refrán.'

- El hábito no hace al monje ! = Clothes do not make the priest ! (monk)
- El tiempo es oro ! = Time is money !
- Mala hierba nunca muere ! = Weeds never die !
- De noche todos los gatos = At night all cats are son pardos ! gray !
- Una golondrina no hace el = One swallow does not verano ! make a summer !
- A buen entendedor pocas = To a good hearer, a few palabras bastan ! <sup>1</sup> words suffice !
- Mas vale tarde que nunca ! <sup>2</sup> = Better late than never !
- Tanto va el cántaro á la = The pitcher goes so much fuente que por fin se to the fountain (well) quiebra ! <sup>3</sup> that, in the end, it breaks !
- Al hierro caliente—batir de = Strike whilst the iron is repente ! hot !
- De la mano á la boca se = There's many a slip between pierde la sopa ! twixt the cup and the lip !
- La caridad empieza por uno = Charity begins at home ! mismo ! (by oneself)
- Mas vale un pájaro en la = A bird in the hand is mano que ciento volando ! worth two in the bush ! <sup>4</sup>

## Notes

'Andas' is from 'andar.'

'Muere' is from 'morir' (to die).

'Proponer' and 'disponer' each contain the verb 'poner.'

'Batir' means 'to beat, strike.'

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<sup>1</sup> 'Bastar' means 'to suffice, to be enough.'

<sup>2</sup> 'Valer' means 'to be worth.'

<sup>3</sup> 'Quebrar' means 'to break.'

<sup>4</sup> Literally 'A bird in the hand is worth more than a hundred flying.'

'*El cántaro*' means 'a pitcher, water-pot.'

'*La fuente*' means 'fountain.'

'*Por fin*' means 'in the end, at last.'

'*De repente*' means 'suddenly.'

El refrán dice que nadie es	=	The proverb says that
profeta en su patria lo		nobody is a prophet
cual sería verdad sin los		in his (own) country,
ejemplos contrarios		which would be true
		without (if it were not
		for) the exceptions.

### AN ANECDOTE

Preguntó un día un inspector á un alumno, "¿ En dónde estaba Dios ? "

Y le contestó el avisado chico "Decidme primero, señor, en donde no está, y os diré despues en donde se halla ! "

#### *Translation*

An inspector asked a pupil one day, "Where God was ? "

And the sharp youngster answered, "Tell me first, sir, where He is not, and I will tell you then where He is (is to be found) ! "

#### *Notes*

'*Hallar*' means 'to find.'

'*Hallarse*' means 'to find oneself, itself,' or 'to be found.'

### AN ANECDOTE

Hallaron tres hombres un tesoro ; mas como no satisfaciese el hambre que les acostaba, enviaron á uno de ellos á un pueblo vecino para que trajese algo de comer.

Cuando hubo comprado la comida el enviado, dijo para sí, "Si la enveneno, morirán sin duda mis dos compañeros, y el tesoro será mío por entero." Y la envenenó !

Entretanto hablaban los otros dos hombres de esta manera : “ Si le matamos cuando llegue, el tesoro será de los dos únicamente.” Y le mataron !

Comieron en seguida de lo que les había traído y murieron igualmente, tanto que el tesoro quedó sin dueño.

### *Translation*

Three men found a treasure ; but as the hunger which troubled them remained unsatisfied,<sup>1</sup> they sent one of themselves to a neighbouring village so that he might bring something to eat.

When the messenger (the sent-one) had bought the food, he said to (for) himself, “ If I poison it, my two companions, no doubt, will die, and the treasure will be mine entirely.” And he poisoned it !

Meanwhile spoke (were speaking) the other two men in this manner : “ If we kill him when he arrives, the treasure will be for the two of us only (solely).” And they killed him !

They ate afterwards of that which he had brought them, and they died as well, so that the treasure remained without owner.

### *Notes*

- ‘ *Satisfacer* ’ means ‘ to satisfy ’ ; and
- ‘ *Satisfacerse* ’ means ‘ to satisfy oneself.’
- ‘ *Acosar* ’ means ‘ to molest,’ also ‘ to vex.’
- ‘ *Trajese* ’ is the subjunctive imperfect of ‘ *traer*.’
- ‘ *Para que* ’ meaning ‘ in order that ’ requires the subjunctive.
- ‘ *Para* ’ alone (without ‘ *que* ’) is followed by the infinitive as, ‘ *para traer*,’ meaning ‘ in order to bring.’
- ‘ *Algo* ’ means either ‘ something ’ or ‘ anything.’
- ‘ *El enviado* ’ from ‘ *enviar* ’ (to send). It is the past participle of the verb used as a noun. Therefore ‘ *el enviado* ’ may be taken to mean ‘ the sent-one ’ or ‘ the one sent.’
- ‘ *Envenenar* ’ means ‘ to poison.’

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<sup>1</sup> Or ‘ as it did not satisfy the hunger which menaced them.’

- '*Sin duda*' means 'without doubt.'  
 '*Por entero*' means 'entirely' or 'wholly.'  
 '*Entretanto*' means 'meanwhile.'  
 '*De esta manera*' means 'in this manner' or 'in this way.'  
 '*Matar*' means 'to kill'; hence the word '*matador*' of the bull-fight, meaning the 'killer.'  
 '*Llegue*' from '*llegar*' (to arrive), subjunctive after '*cuando*' (an indefinite 'when,' meaning 'whenever' or 'at whatever time').  
 '*En seguida*' means 'afterwards.' The verb '*seguir*' means 'to follow.'  
 '*Igualmente*' means 'equally.' I have translated it as 'as well' in order to make sense.  
 '*Tanto que*' means 'so that' in this instance.

### Plant Life

La violeta	= The violet.	El castaño	= The chestnut-tree. <sup>1</sup>
El tulipán	= The tulip.		
El girasol	= The sunflower.	La higuera	= The fig-tree. <sup>2</sup>
La camelia	= The camelia.	El fresno	= The ash.
El lirio	= The lily.	El naranjo	= The orange-tree. <sup>3</sup>
La rosa	= The rose.		
El pensamiento	= The pansy.	El ciruelo	= The plum-tree. <sup>4</sup>
El crisántemo	= The chrysanthemum.	El manzano	= The apple-tree. <sup>5</sup>
La lila	= The lilac.	El peral	= The pear-tree. <sup>6</sup>
El abedul	= The birch.		
La haya	= The beech.	El lúpulo	= The hops.
El sauce	= The willow.	El ananas	= The pine-apple.
La encina	} = The oak.	El albaricoque	= The apricot.
El roble			
El cedro	= The cedar.		

### Animal Life

El león	= The lion.	El lobo	= The wolf.
El tigre	= The tiger.	La zorra	= The fox.
El perro	= The dog.	El burro	= The donkey.
El caballo	= The horse.	La girafa	= The giraffe.
El ciervo	= The deer, stag.	El elefante	= The elephant.
El conejo	= The rabbit.	El gato	= The cat.
La liebre	= The hare.	El ratón	= The mouse.

<sup>1</sup> 'A chestnut' is 'una castaña.'

<sup>2</sup> 'A fig' is 'un higo.'

<sup>3</sup> 'An orange' is 'una naranja.'

<sup>4</sup> 'A plum' is 'una ciruela.'

<sup>5</sup> 'An apple' is 'una manzana.'

<sup>6</sup> 'A pear' is 'una pera.'

*Bird Life*

La tórtola	= <i>The dove.</i>	El cisne	= <i>The swan.</i>
La alondra	= <i>The lark.</i>	El cuervo	= <i>The crow.</i>
El buho	= <i>The owl.</i>	El gorrión	= <i>The sparrow.</i>
El ganso	= <i>The goose.</i>	La perdiz	= <i>The partridge.</i>
El águila	= <i>The eagle.</i>	El buitre	= <i>The vulture.</i>
El ánade	= <i>The duck.</i>	El palomo	= <i>The pigeon.</i>
El faisán	= <i>The pheasant.</i>	El pájaro	= <i>The bird.</i>

*Fish Life*

El pescado	= <i>The fish.</i>	La sardina	= <i>The sardine.</i>
El salmón	= <i>The salmon.</i>	El pescado de mar	= <i>The sea-fish.</i>
La anguila	= <i>The eel.</i>	El pescado de agua dulce	= <i>The fresh-water fish.</i>
La trucha	= <i>The trout.</i>	La ostra	= <i>The oyster.</i>
La caballa	= <i>The mackerel.</i>		
El sollo	= <i>The pike.</i>		

## CHAPTER XII

### THE TENTH LESSON

EACH of the following sentences should be studied with the utmost care, since they contain much that is useful. They have been specially selected because they contain examples of grammatical constructions which have already been shown.

The subjunctive forms should be examined.

It is simple enough to memorise words, but the construction of a sentence is much more difficult. In the first case, the accidence must be well learned ; in the second, one must endeavour to enter into the spirit of the language, to accept its mannerisms without comment at first. Learn a phrase and turn it about by substitution. Then repeat it aloud with emphasis, again and again. That is the secret of fluent speech.

### CONVERSATIONAL MATTER

Mi hermano quiere que = My brother wishes me to  
salga <sup>1</sup> con él ! go out with him !

Tu padre suele<sup>2</sup> decir que es = Thy father is accustomed  
muy pobre to say that he is very  
poor.

La hermana de mi amigo se = My friend's sister smiles  
sonríe cada vez que me ve each time she sees me.

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<sup>1</sup> 'Salga' from 'salir' (to go out). It is the subjunctive form after a verb of 'wishing,' 'desiring.'

<sup>2</sup> 'Suele' from 'soler' (to be accustomed, to be in the habit of),

- Mi primo dice que esta es la = My cousin says that this  
verdad y que el que dijere  
lo contrario, miente who says (will say—  
Subj. fut.) the contrary,  
lies.
- Quisiéramos hacer un viaje = We should like to make a  
á España, pero cuesta journey to Spain, but it  
muy caro y como somos costs so dear and as  
pobres, hemos de renun- we are poor we have to  
ciar á él abandon it (renounce it).
- Quisiera que alguien me = I should wish that some-  
condujese á la ciudad ! one might conduct me  
to the town !<sup>1</sup>
- Me gustaría mucho visitar = I should very much like  
á Vd. to visit you.
- César vino, vió, y venció ! = Cæsar came, saw, and  
conquered !
- Sería menester que Vds. = It would be necessary  
diesen la hospitalidad á for you to give hospit-  
su viejo amigo durante ality to your old friend  
unos días á lo menos ! for a few days at least !
- Hace algunos días dí mi = A few days ago I gave my  
retrato á mi amiga pero portrait to my lady  
no le gustó friend, but it didn't  
please her.<sup>2</sup>
- No me gusta este libro ! = I don't like this book !
- Como relampagueaba mucho = As it was lightening very  
nos decidimos á no salir much we decided not  
to go out.
- Despues de habernos pasea- = After having walked four  
do cuatro horas tomamos hours we took a car-  
un coche para volver á casa riage to return home.

<sup>1</sup> 'I wish someone would conduct me to the town.'

<sup>2</sup> 'She didn't like it.'

No te atrevas jamás á hab-	=	Never dare (thou) to
larme de esto !		speak to me of this !
Esté Vd. persuadido de que	=	Be sure that you will be
siempre será bien reci-		always well received !
bido !		
He tomado un baño y tengo	=	I have taken a bath and
calor todavía !		I'm still warm !
Enrique Cuarto de Francia	=	Henry the Fourth of
fué asesinado en mil		France was assassin-
seiscientos diez		ated in one thousand
		six hundred and ten.
‘ ¿ Tiene Vd. ‘ El Honor ’ ? ’	=	‘ Have you ‘ The Honour ’ ? ’
‘ ¿ Qué honor ? ’	=	‘ What honour ? ’
‘ El de Sudermann ’	=	‘ Sudermann’s. ’
‘ No le conozco á este	=	‘ I don’t know the gentle-
señor ! ’		man ! ’
‘ Ni yo tampoco ! ’	=	‘ Nor do I either ! ’
Hay hombres que saben	=	There are men who know
ocultar en su interior to-		(how) to hide in their
dos los apuros que les		interior all the griefs
agobian y por fuera		that oppress them
siempre parecen alegres y		and outwardly appear
hasta chistosos		happy and even hu-
		morous.

### Notes

Above all things the student must study very carefully—analytically—the order of words in Spanish sentences so that he may be able to express himself distinctly. As in all previous work, so in the present, must he furnish himself with new sentences and phrases by substitution.

‘ *Durante unos días* ’ means ‘ during a few days. ’ In English one says ‘ for a few days. ’

‘ *Hacé* ’ when used of ‘ time ’ means ‘ ago. ’

‘ *Nos decidimos á no salir* ’ means literally ‘ We decided to not go-out. ’

‘ *Habernos paseado* ’ means ‘ having walked. ’ Note the reflexive use of ‘ nos ’ meaning ‘ us. ’

- Atreverse* 'means 'to dare'; it is reflexive.  
*Todavía* 'means both 'yet' and 'still.' This word is best studied within a phrase or sentence.  
*Tampoco* 'means 'neither' (not either). Notice its use in '*ni yo tampoco*' meaning 'nor do I' or 'I don't either.'  
*Ocular* 'means 'to hide, conceal.' Another translation of frequent usage, is '*esconder*.'  
*El apuro* 'means 'the grief, sorrow.'  
*Agobiar* 'means in this case 'to oppress'; it also signifies 'to bend down.'  
*Por fuera* 'means 'outwardly.'  
*Chistoso* 'means 'gay, lively' and 'humorous, funny.'  
*Un chiste* 'is 'a joke' or 'witty saying.'

No me afeito nunca, porque = I never shave, because I  
 no tengo barba have no beard.

### Notes

- '*Afeitarse*' means 'to shave oneself.' For this operation one employs '*una navaja*' or '*una navaja de afeitar*' (a razor), and '*una brocha*' (shaving-brush) and, of course, '*el jabón*' (soap). The rest that is required is '*agua caliente*' (hot water) and '*una toalla*' (a towel).

El tiempo y la temperatura = The weather and the  
 varían mucho, según las temperature vary very  
 estaciones. Por no hacer much, according to the  
 fríos tremendos ni calores seasons. By not being  
 excesivos, resulta la primavera tremendously cold and  
 la más hermosa y excessively hot, Spring  
 agradable de todas results in being the  
 most beautiful and  
 agreeable of all.

### Notes

- '*Según*' means 'according to.'  
 '*Por no hacer*' means 'by not being'; it may also signify 'by not making.'  
 '*Fríos*' and '*calores*' are in the plural; they signify 'colds' and 'heats.'

A fines de septiembre se va = At the end (plur.) of September the summer goes away to let the autumn enter.  
 el verano para dejar entrar el otoño

### Notes

- 'A fines de' used in the plural, meaning 'at the end of.'  
 'Se va' from 'irse' ('ir' with 'se') means 'to go away' or 'to go off.'  
 'Para dejar entrar' means 'so as to allow to enter.' The word 'para' may be translated variously 'for,' 'so as,' or 'in order to.' The words 'para que' followed by the subjunctive mean 'so that' and 'in order that.'

El invierno es la estación = Winter is the coldest and más fría y más triste del saddest season of the año year.

Note carefully the order of words.

Entra el verano el 21 de = Summer enters on the Junio y dura hasta el 25 21st of June and lasts de Septiembre until the 25th of September.

Al llegar el verano, hace un = On the arrival of summer calor sofocante the heat becomes suffocating.

### Notes

- 'Entra el verano' means 'summer enters,' or, literally, 'enters the summer.'  
 'Al llegar' means 'on the arrival.' Note the use of the infinitive as a noun with the article. 'Al' means 'at the' or 'to the' (masculine form). Most verbs may be used in this way. 'Al ver caer las hojas —' means 'on seeing the leaves fall —', or it might be translated 'at the sight of the leaves falling —'.

En el colegio los alumnos = In the college the pupils hacen una figura de nieve, make a figure of snow, poniéndole una pipa en putting a pipe into its la boca mouth.

Cuántos años ha vivido Vd. =	How many years have
en Londres ?	you lived in London ?
No más que dos años =	Not more than two
	years.
¿ Dónde ha nacido Vd. ? =	Where were you born ?
He nacido <sup>1</sup> en Madrid =	I was born in Madrid.

*Notes*

' *Vivir* ' means ' to live.'

' *Nacer* ' means ' to be born.'

Era menester que leyese tu =	It was necessary that
lección dos ó tres veces á	thou shouldst read thy
lo menos	lesson two or three
	times at the least.
Mi padre murió en Francia =	My father died in France.
El barbero me ha cortado en =	The barber has cut me
la mejilla con su navaja	in the cheek with his
(de afeitar)	razor.
Los soldados defienden á la =	The soldiers defend the
patria	fatherland.
Me duele la cabeza ! =	My head aches !
Me duelen los dientes ! =	My teeth ache !

*Notes*

' *Defender* ' means ' to defend.'

' *Doler* ' means ' to ache.'

El hijo fué enviado por su =	The son was sent by his
padre	father.
El reloj perdido por mi =	The watch lost by my
madre fué hallado por mi	mother was found by
prima	my cousin.

*Notes*

' *Hallar* ' is the verb ' to find.'

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<sup>1</sup> One might equally well employ the past definite ' *nací* ' (*I was born*).

No creo que mi padre coja = I don't think my father  
 muchas uvas en su jardín gathers (will gather)  
 este año many grapes in his  
 garden this year.

### Notes

'*Coger*' means 'to catch, gather, seize, procure.' Note the change from 'g' to 'j' for the sake of euphony.

Es preciso que los ladrones = It is necessary that the  
 sean entregados á la thieves be delivered up  
 justicia ! to justice !

### Notes

'*Es preciso*' followed by the subjunctive, as above, means 'it is necessary.' As an adjective '*preciso*' means 'necessary, precise, exact.'

'*Entregar*' means 'to deliver, commit to prison.'

'*Entregarse*' means 'to deliver oneself up.'

¿ Quién está ahí ? = Who is there ?  
 Soy yo,—no tenga Vd. = It is I,—don't be afraid !  
 miedo ! (have no fear !)  
 En dónde vive Vd. ? = Where do you live ?  
 En la esquina de la calle = At the corner of Alcalá  
 Alcalá Street.  
 ¡ Viva la libertad ! = Long live liberty !  
 ¡ Viva la España ! = Long live Spain !  
 El año se divide <sup>1</sup> en doce = The year is divided into  
 meses twelve months.  
 Los meses se dividen <sup>1</sup> en = The months are divided  
 cuatro semanas into four weeks.  
 Y las semanas ? = And the weeks ?  
 Estas se dividen en siete = These are divided into  
 días seven days.

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<sup>1</sup> Literally 'divides itself and 'divide themselves.'

Añadiendo dos á cuatro se	=	Adding two to four, one
obtiene seis		obtains six.
Qué teme Vd. ?	=	What do you fear ?
Yo ?—No temo nada	=	I ?—I fear nothing.
Nuestros enemigos acometieron la ciudad hácia	=	Our enemies attacked (assaulted) the town
medianoche		about (towards) mid-night.

## Notes

- ' *Dividir* ' means ' to divide, separate.'
- ' *Dividirse* ' means ' to part, separate oneself.'
- ' *Anadir* ' means ' to augment.'
- ' *Obtener* ' means ' to obtain.' The reflexive form *se obtiene* ' may be translated either ' one obtains ' or ' is obtained.'
- ' *Acometer* ' means ' to assault, attack.'
- ' *Hácia* ' means ' towards ' or ' about.'

Todavía el marinero no me ha dado la mapa !	=	The sailor has not yet given me the map ! <sup>1</sup>
Si yo no hubiera gastado todo mi dinero, compraría un regalo para mi amiga	=	If I hadn't spent all my money, I should buy a present for my lady friend.

## Notes

- ' *Gastar* ' means ' to spend.'
- ' *Comprar* ' means ' to buy.'
- ' *Un regalo* ' means ' a present.'

Es preciso que Vd. esté en Londres de aquí á un mes !	=	You must be in London a month from now ! (from here to a month !)
Mañana no estaré en casa á las nueve, sino á las diez y media	=	To-morrow I shall not be at home at nine, but at half-past ten.

<sup>1</sup> ' El mapamundi ' is ' the map of the world.'

Ha vendido Vd. algo ?	= Have you sold anything ?
No he vendido nada, pero he comprado doce huevos	= I've sold nothing, but I've bought twelve eggs.
La rosa es tan bella como la azucena	= The rose is as beautiful as the lily.
Aquel hombre ha sido el menos fiel de mis amigos	= That man has been the least faithful of my friends.
Londres es la más populosa de todas las ciudades de Europa	= London is the most popu- lous of all the cities of Europe.
Mi hermana está enferma	= My sister is ill.
Lo siento mucho !	= I'm very sorry ! (I feel it much !)
Hágame Vd. el favor de darme agua !	= Do me the favour of giving me water !
Esta casa es la <sup>1</sup> de mi hermano	= This house is my brother's.
No es de Vd. de quien hablo !	= It is not of you of whom I speak ! <sup>2</sup>
Será pegado por el profesor	= He will be beaten by the teacher !
Te pegaré !	= I'll punish thee !

## Notes

'La azucena' means 'the lily.'

'Pegar' means 'to beat, punish.'

Le he visto á Vd. muchas veces = I have seen you many times.

No lo ha visto nadie !  
Nadie lo ha visto ! } = Nobody has seen it !

<sup>1</sup> Note the use of the article to express 'that' or 'the one'—  
'This house is that of my brother.'

<sup>2</sup> Literally, 'I'm not speaking about you !'

Es más viejo de lo que se cree	= He is older than one thinks (believes).
Lo habrá visto !	= He will have seen it ! (He must have seen it !)
Lo habrá dicho !	= He will have said it (He must have said it !)
Quien calla, otorga !	= He who is silent, consents !

*Notes*

'*Callar*' means 'to be silent.'

'*Otorgar*' means 'to consent, agree.'

A dónde piensa Vd. ir ?	= Where do you think to go ?
Solo á poca distancia de aquí	= Only a short way from here.
Lo espero !	= I hope so ! (it !)
También lo espero !	= I hope so, too ! (also !)

## A RIDDLE

Quién es el que, sin ceremonia y con sombrero puesto, se sienta delante del rey, del papa, del emperador ó del presidente de una república ?—El cochero !

*Translation*

Who is it that, without ceremony and with hat on (put), seats himself before (in the presence of) the king, the pope,<sup>1</sup> the emperor or the president of the republic ?  
—The coachman !

*Notes*

'*El que*' means 'he who,' just as '*lo que*' means 'that which.'

'*Delante*' means 'before, in front of.' Note the '*de*' which follows in each case combined with '*el*' to form '*del*.' '*Delante*' is followed by '*de*.'

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<sup>1</sup> Note that '*papá*' (with an accent) is '*papa*' (father). In the word '*papá*' the accent falls on the last syllable.

No es todo oro lo que reluce ! = All is not gold that  
glitters !

Casa tu hija como pudieres = Marry thy daughter as  
y tu hijo cuando quisieres ! you can and your son  
when you wish.<sup>1</sup>

### *Domestic Articles*

El plato	= <i>The plate.</i>	El cesto	= <i>The basket.</i>
La caldera	= <i>The kettle.</i>	La cesta	= <i>The basket.</i>
El tenedor	= <i>The fork.</i>	La campanilla	= <i>The bell.</i>
El cuchillo	= <i>The knife.</i>	La alfombra	= <i>The carpet.</i>
La cuchara	= <i>The spoon.</i>	La silla	= <i>The chair.</i>
La botella	= <i>The bottle.</i>	La llave	= <i>The key.</i>
La servilleta	= <i>The serviette,</i> <i>napkin.</i>	La lámpara	= <i>The lamp.</i>
La taza	= <i>The cup.</i>	El espejo	= <i>The mirror,</i> <i>looking-</i> <i>glass.</i>
El vaso	= <i>The glass.<sup>2</sup></i>	El canapé, el	= <i>The couch,</i> <i>sofa.</i>
El fósforo	= <i>The match.</i>	La jaula	= <i>The cage.</i>
La escoba	= <i>The broom.</i>	La cortina	= <i>The curtain.</i>
La cuna	= <i>The cradle.</i>	La caja	= <i>The box.</i>
La cama	} = <i>The bed.</i>	El armario	= <i>The cupboard.</i>
El lecho		La tetera	= <i>The tea-pot.</i>
El cojín	= <i>The cushion.</i>	El cuadro	= <i>The picture.</i>
La almohada	= <i>The pillow.</i>		
El platillo	= <i>The saucer.</i>		
La cubeta	= <i>The tub, barrel.</i>		

### *Foods*

El azúcar	= <i>The sugar.</i>	El vinagre	= <i>The vinegar.</i>
El pan	= <i>The bread.</i>	La cerveza	= <i>The beer.</i>
La manteca	= <i>The butter.</i>	El vino	= <i>The wine.</i>
La salchicha	= <i>The sausage.</i>	El caldo	= <i>The broth.</i>
El carnero	= <i>The mutton.</i>	La ensalada	= <i>The salad.</i>
La carne de	= <i>The pork.</i>	El huevo	= <i>The egg.</i>
puero		El huevo pasado	= <i>The boiled egg.</i>
La ternera	= <i>The veal.</i>	do por agua	
La vaca (carne	= <i>The beef.</i>	La tortilla	= <i>The omelette,</i> <i>pancake.</i>
de vaca)		El espárrago	= <i>The asparagus.</i>
La sopa	= <i>The soup.</i>	La conserva,	= <i>The jam.</i>
La mostaza	= <i>The mustard.</i>	la confitura	
La sal	= <i>The salt.</i>	El tomate	= <i>The tomato.</i>
La pimienta	= <i>The pepper.</i>		

<sup>1</sup> Study the subjunctives here.

<sup>2</sup> The material glass is 'vidrio.'

La patata	= <i>The potato.</i>	El aguar-	= <i>The brandy.</i>
El cohombro	= <i>The cucumber.</i>	diente	
La torta	= <i>The cake, tart.</i>	La leche	= <i>The milk.</i>
El bizcocho	= <i>The biscuit.</i>	La nata, la	= <i>The cream.</i>
El queso	= <i>The cheese.</i>	crema	

Others may be acquired from a dictionary.

## CHAPTER XIII

### THE ELEVENTH LESSON

#### THOUGHTS

El estudio más útil es el de sí mismo.—(J. J. ROUSSEAU.)  
(*The most useful study is that of oneself.*)

Solo es grande el que siente y practica la verdadera caridad.  
—(KEMPIS.)  
(*Only he is great who feels and practises true charity.*)

El porvenir del niño es obra de su madre.—(NAPOLEÓN.)  
(*The future of the child is the mother's work—duty.*)

El egoísta incendiara vuestra casa para cocer un huevo.—  
(CHAMFORT.)  
(*The egoist would burn your house to boil an egg.*)

Nuestros mayores enemigos están con nosotros : son la ambición, los celos y la avaricia.—(FENELÓN.)  
(*Our greatest enemies are with us : they are ambition, jealousies and greed.*)

Estudia para saber mejor y no para saber más que los otros.  
—(SENECA.)  
(*Study in order to know better and not to know more than others.*)

#### INGLATERRA

El imperio romano comprendía todo el mundo conocido entonces, hasta que en el siglo V. fué deshecho por los bárbaros.

El imperio español fué todavía más poderoso y más vasto, cuando comprendía dos hemisferios y lo alumbraba constantemente el sol.

Pero el imperio más grande, más rico y más admirable que ha conocido el mundo, es el imperio británico del siglo XIX.

Inglaterra tiene posesiones en toda la superficie terrestre y es dueña de los mares.

Sus posesiones de América son más extensas que los Estados Unidos.

Sus dominios de Asia son tan grandes como Europea.

Sus colonias de África son dilatadísimas, siendo visibles su influencia y su preponderancia en todo el continente.

Australia le pertenece, como igualmente la mayor parte de las islas de Oceanía.

Tiene en Europa su territorio natural, y domina en Irlanda, y ocupa importantes posiciones que geográficamente corresponden á Alemania, Francia, España, Italia y Grecia.

Además posee la mayor parte de los estrechos é islas que constituye posiciones estratégicas, las más estratégicas del globo.

Llegarán, tal vez en día no lejano, la decadencia y la ruina de tan colosal imperio, que al fin tendrá la suerte del imperio español y del romano.

Pero entre tanto domina por la superioridad incontestable de su fuerza y su riqueza.

El comercio inglés supera en importancia y en inteligencia al de todas las naciones juntas.

La industria inglesa no reconoce rival.

Su marina mercante frecuenta sin cesar todos los puertos del mundo.

Y la de guerra, superior en calidad y en cantidad á la que reunir pudieran todas la potencias de Europa, mantiene con sus cañones en todas las latitudes el honor de la bandera inglesa.

La metrópoli de este gran imperio es proporcional á su riqueza y á su magnitud.

Londres, capital de tan poderosa monarquía, es una ciudad sin rival en nuestro tiempo, sin semejanza en las épocas remotas.

Londres contiene más católicos que Roma, más judíos

que Palestina entera, más irlandeses que Dublin, más escoceses que Edimburgo, más galeses que Cardiff.

La mortalidad es muy pequeña relativamente á la masa de la población.

Londres es la más sana de las capitales europeas.

*Translation.*

The Roman Empire comprised all the then-known world, until in the fifth century it was destroyed by the barbarians.

The Spanish Empire was still more powerful and vaster, when it comprised two hemispheres and the sun constantly illuminated it.

But the greatest empire, the richest and the most admirable that the world has known, is the Britannic Empire of the nineteenth century.

England has possessions on all the surface of the earth and is mistress of the seas.

Her possessions in America are more extensive than the United States.

Her dominions in Asia are greater than Europe.

Her African colonies are most extensive, her influence and preponderance being visible in the whole continent.

Australia belongs to her, as do the greater part of the Oceanic islands.

In Europe she has her native territory and dominates Ireland, and occupies important positions that correspond geographically to Germany, France, Spain, Italy, and Greece.

Moreover (besides), she possesses the greater part of the straits and islands that constitute strategic positions—the most strategic in the world.

There will arrive, perhaps in no distant day, the decadence and ruin of such a colossal empire, which, in

the end, will have the fate of the Spanish Empire and the Roman.

But meanwhile she governs (dominates) by the incontestable superiority of her force and her richness (riches).

English commerce surpasses in importance and in intelligence all the nations together.

English industry recognises no rival.

Her mercantile marine visits without ceasing (incessantly) all the ports of the world.

And that of war (the marine), superior in quality and in quantity to that which the powers of Europe could unite, maintains with its cannons in all latitudes the honour of the English flag.

The metropolis (capital) of this great empire is proportionate to its richness and to its magnitude.

London, capital of such a powerful monarchy, is a city without rival in our time, without resemblance in remote epochs.

London contains more Catholics than Rome, more Jews than entire Palestine, more Irish than Dublin, more Scots than Edinburgh, more Welsh than Cardiff.

Mortality is less, relatively to the mass of population.

London is the healthiest of all European capitals.

### Notes

*Comprender* 'means 'to understand' and 'to comprise.'

'*Deshecho*' comes from '*deshacer*,' meaning 'to undo' and 'to destroy.'

'*Alumbrar*' means 'to light.'

'*La duena*' means 'mistress, owner, proprietress.' The masculine is '*dueno*.'

'*Los Estados Unidos*' means 'The United States.'

'*Dilatadisimas*' is the superlative of the adjective '*dilatado*,' meaning 'large, numerous, extensive.' It originates from the verb—

'*Dilatar*,' meaning 'to dilate, expand, spread out.'

'*Pertenecer*' means 'to belong, appertain.'

'*Dominar*' means 'to rule, command, dominate.'

*Ocupar* ' means 'to occupy.'

*Corresponder* ' means 'to correspond.'

' *Además* ' means 'moreover, further.'

' *Poseer* ' is the verb 'to possess.'

' *Constituir* ' is the verb 'to constitute.'

' *Llegar* ' is the verb 'to arrive.'

' *Lejano* ' means 'distant, far' (adjective). The adverb is '*lejos*.'

' *La suerte* ' means 'the fortune, fate' (good or bad).

' *Entre tanto* ' means 'meanwhile.'

' *Superar* ' means 'to overcome, conquer, surpass.'

' *Reconocer* ' means 'to recognise.'

' *Frecuentar* ' means 'to frequent.'

' *Reunir* ' means 'to unite, reunite.' Notice the style of the Spanish here—'*Reunir pudieran*.'

' *Mantener* ' means 'to maintain.'

' *Contener* ' means 'to contain.'

## A STORY

Se refiere una anécdota de un escocés que era oficial del ejército británico y fué mandado con su regimiento á Gibraltar.

En aquel entonces era subalterno y hallábase un día de guardia con otro compañero, el cual tuvo la desgracia de caer en un precipicio de cuatrocientos piés de profundidad, y quedó muerto.

Era deber del subalterno dar cuenta de lo ocurrido en la guardia, y habiéndolo hecho así, añadió la fórmula de costumbre, "Nada de particular ha ocurrido en la guardia."

El fatal accidente de la caída llegó á oídos del comandante, y naturalmente la frase, de "nada de particular ha ocurrido" le causó extrañeza.

"¡ Como !" exclamó, "llama Vd. á eso 'nada de particular,' cuando su compañero ha muerto, cayendo de una altura de cuatrocientos piés ?"

"Si, señor," replicó el subalterno, "no he creído que hubiera en ello nada de extraordinario. Si el pobre amigo hubiese caído en un precipicio de cuatrocientos piés, sin quedar muerto, si que lo hubiera hallado muy extraordinario."

*Translation.*

An anecdote is related of a Scotsman who was an officer of the British Army and was sent with his regiment to Gibraltar.

In it (the regiment) then, he was a subaltern, and found himself one day on guard with a companion, who had the misfortune to fall over a precipice of a depth of four hundred feet, and lay dead.

It was the duty of the subaltern to report the occurrence to the guard, and having done so, he added the customary formula, "Nothing particular has occurred in the guard."

The fatal accident of the fall came to the hearing of the commandant, and naturally, the phrase, "Nothing particular has occurred" caused him astonishment.

"What!" he exclaimed, "do you call this 'nothing particular,' when your comrade has died, falling from a height of four hundred feet?"

"Yes, sir," replied the subaltern, "I did not believe that there would be anything extraordinary in it. If the poor friend had fallen over a precipice of four hundred feet, without being dead, indeed I should have called it very extraordinary."

*Notes*

- 'Referir' means 'to refer, relate, report.' Therefore 'se refiere' means 'it reports itself,' or 'it is reported.'
- 'Hallábase de guardia' means 'he found himself on duty, on guard,' or 'he was on guard, on duty.'
- 'La desgracia' means both 'misfortune' and 'disgrace.'
- 'Caer' means 'to fall.'
- 'Dar cuenta' means 'to give account.'
- 'Ocurrir' means 'to occur, happen.'
- 'A oídos de' means 'to the hearing of,' or, as we should say, 'to the ears of.'
- 'Cayendo' is the present participle of 'caer' (to fall).
- 'Quedar muerto' means 'to remain dead,' or 'to lie dead,' or 'to stay dead.'
- 'Hallar' means 'to call.'

## COUNTRIES AND TOWNS

La Europa	=	Europe.	La Noruega	=	Norway.
El Asia	=	Asia.	La Polonia	=	Poland.
El Africa	=	Africa.	La Suiza	=	Switzerland.
La América	=	America.	Londres	=	London.
La Australia	=	Australia.	Paris	=	Paris.
La Inglaterra	=	England.	Roma	=	Rome.
La Francia	=	France.	Venecia	=	Venice.
La España	=	Spain.	Constantin-	=	Constantin-
La Escocia	=	Scotland.	opla	=	ople.
La Holanda	=	Holland.	Ginebra	=	Geneva.
El Portugal	=	Portugal.	Berlín	=	Berlin.
La Rusia	=	Russia.	Viena	=	Vienna.
La Suecia	=	Sweden.	Varsovia	=	Warsaw.
La Turquía	=	Turkey.	Niza	=	Nice.
La Italia	=	Italy.	Nápoles	=	Naples.
La Dinamarca	=	Denmark.	Moscú	=	Moscow.
La China	=	China.	Milán	=	Milan.
La Grecia	=	Greece.	Lisboa	=	Lisbon.
Los Estados	=	The United	Génova	=	Genoa.
Unidos	=	States.	Duvre	=	Dover.
La Irlanda	=	Ireland.	Amberes	=	Antwerp.

## MILITARY TERMS

El ejército	=	The army.	La centinela	=	The sentry.
El estado	=	The staff.	La espada	=	The sword.
mayor			La carabina	=	The rifle.
La brigada	=	The brigade.	La ametralla-	=	The mitrail-
La división	=	The division.	dora	=	leuse, machine gun.
El batallón	=	The battalion.	La bomba	=	The bomb.
El escuadrón	=	The squadron.	La fortaleza	=	The fortress.
El regimiento	=	The regiment.	La trinchera	=	The trench.
El general	=	The general.	La victoria	=	The victory.
El coronel	=	The colonel.	La retirada	=	The retreat.
El comandante	=	The major.	La derrota	=	The rout.
El capitán	=	The captain.	La batalla	=	The battle.
El teniente	=	The lieutenant.	La guerra	=	The war.
El oficial	=	The officer.	La mina	=	The mine.
El sargento	=	The sergeant.	El parapeto	=	The parapet.
El soldado	=	The soldier.	La pólvora	=	The powder.
La infantería	=	The infantry.	La pistola	=	The pistol.
La caballería	=	The cavalry.	La bayoneta	=	The bayonet.
La artillería	=	The artillery.			

## MARINE TERMS

La ancla	=	The anchor.	La chimenea <sup>1</sup>	=	The funnel.
El navío	=	The ship.	El timón	=	The helm.
La armada	}	= The fleet.	La hélice	=	The screw
La flota				=	(propeller).

<sup>1</sup> Also 'the chimney.'

El remo	= The oar.	El buque mer-	= The merchant
El faro	= The lighthouse.	cante	ship.
El marinero	= The sailor.	La amarra	= The cable,
La boya	= The buoy.		hawser.
El piloto	= The pilot.	El vapor	= The steam-
El capitán	= The captain.		boat.
La vela	= The sail.	El camarote	= The cabin,
La brújula	= The compass.		berth.
El babor	= The port-side.	Los palos (m.),	= The masts.
El estribor	= The starboard-	los mástiles	
	side.	El puente	= The deck.
La balsa	= The raft.	La proa	= The prow,
El remolcador	= The tug.		head.
El buque de	= The warship.	La popa	= The poop, stern.
guerra		La bomba <sup>1</sup>	= The pump.

## TRADES, PROFESSIONS AND DIGNITIES

El dentista	= The dentist.	El lechero	= The milkman.
El barbero <sup>2</sup>	= The barber.	El médico	= The doctor (of
El sastre	= The tailor.		medicine).
El óptico	= The optician.	El músico	= The musician.
El pintor	= The painter.	El albañil	= The mason.
El joyero	= The jeweller.	El banquero <sup>4</sup>	= The banker.
El relojero	= The watch-	El rey	= The king.
	maker.	La reina	= The queen.
El panadero	= The baker.	El príncipe	= The prince.
El carnicero	= The butcher.	La princesa	= The princess.
El botero	= The boot-	El duque	= The duke.
	maker.	La duquesa	= The duchess.
La lavandera	= The washer-	El barón	= The baron.
	woman.	El conde	= The count.
El abogado	= The lawyer.	El marqués	= The marquis.
El juez	= The judge.	El caballero	= The knight.
El herrero	= The black-	El hidalgo	= The nobleman.
	smith.	El embajador	= The ambassa-
El químico	= The chemist. <sup>3</sup>		dor.
El farmacéu-	= The chemist,	La embajada	= The embassy.
tico	apothecary.	La legación	= The legation.
El librero	= The bookseller.	El consul	= The consul.
El impresor	= The printer.	El consulado	= The consulate.
El especiero	= The grocer.	El gobierno	= The govern-
El profesor	= The teacher,		ment.
	school-	El canciller	= The chancellor.
	master.	El ministerio	= The ministry.

<sup>1</sup> Also, 'the bomb.'<sup>2</sup> Or 'el peluquero' (hairdresser and wig-maker).<sup>3</sup> 'El químico' signifies 'one who studies and perhaps teaches chemistry,' and 'el farmacéutico' is 'he who sells drugs and medicines.'<sup>4</sup> 'The bank' is 'el banco.'

El ministro de la guerra	= <i>The minister for war.</i>	El alcalde	= <i>The mayor.</i>
El ministro de Estado	= <i>The minister of state.</i>	El presidente	= <i>The president.</i>
El ministro de marina	= <i>The minister of marine.</i>	El abad	= <i>The abbot.</i>
El par	= <i>The peer.</i>	El cura	= <i>The priest.</i>
El soberano	= <i>The sovereign.</i>	El obispo	= <i>The bishop.</i>
El monarca	= <i>The monarch.</i>	El misionero	= <i>The missionary.</i>
La cámara de los comunes	= <i>The house of commons.</i>	El fraile (monje)	= <i>The friar (monk).</i>
La cámara de los pares	= <i>The house of peers.</i>	El papa	= <i>The pope.</i>
		El organista	= <i>The organist.</i>

## COMMERCIAL TERMS

El dependiente	= <i>The clerk.</i>	El giro postal	= <i>The postal order.</i>
El socio	= <i>The partner.</i>	La obligación	= <i>The bond.</i>
El recibo	= <i>The receipt.</i>	El pago	= <i>The payment.</i>
La factura	= <i>The invoice.</i>	El libro mayor	= <i>The ledger.</i>
El descuento	= <i>The discount.</i>	El detalle (menudes)	= <i>The retail.</i>
La cuenta	= <i>The account.</i>	La exportación	= <i>The exportation.</i>
La venta	= <i>The sale.</i>	La deuda	= <i>The debt.</i>
La firma	= <i>The signature.</i>	El crédito	= <i>The credit.</i>
El escritorio	= <i>The office.</i>	La correspondencia	= <i>The correspondence.</i>
El cheque	= <i>The cheque.</i>	La muestra	= <i>The sample, pattern.</i>
El billete de banco	= <i>The bank-note.</i>	El correspondiente	= <i>The correspondent.</i>
El almacén	= <i>The warehouse.</i>	El balance	= <i>The balance sheet.</i>
El reconocimiento	= <i>The acknowledgment.</i>	La compra	= <i>The purchase.</i>
Los intereses	= <i>The interest.</i>	La acción	= <i>The share.</i>
La tasa	= <i>The rate (of interest).</i>	La aceptación	= <i>The acceptance.</i>
La baja	= <i>The rise (in price).</i>	El sello	= <i>The stamp.</i>
La alza	= <i>The fall (in price).</i>	El negociante	= <i>The merchant.</i>
El flete	= <i>The freight.</i>	El cajero	= <i>The cashier.</i>
La rebaja	= <i>The reduction.</i>	El agente	= <i>The agent.</i>
La caución	= <i>The security, guarantee.</i>	La acta	= <i>The act, certificate.</i>
El fallido	= <i>The bankrupt.</i>	El agente de cambio	= <i>The stock-broker.</i>

## CHAPTER XIV

### THE TWELFTH LESSON

THE following extract is not translated as heretofore, but a -vocabulary of the most necessary words has been placed at the end of it.

#### THE BULL-FIGHT <sup>1</sup>

Los tres picadores saludaron al presidente de la plaza, precedidos de los bandilleros y chulos, espléndidamente vestidos.

Capitaneaban á todos los primeros espadas y sus sobresalientes, cuyos trajes eran todavía más lujosos que los de aquellos.

El alcalde hizo la seña ; sonaron los clarines, que produjeron un levantamiento general, y entonces se abrió la ancha puerta del toril.

Un toro colorado se precipitó en la arena y fué saludado por una explosión de gritos, de silbidos, de injurias y de elogios.

Al oír este tremendo estrépito, el toro se paró, alzó la cabeza y pareció preguntar con sus encendidos ojos si todas aquellas provocaciones se dirigían á él ; reconoció el terreno y volvió precipitadamente la cabeza á uno y otro lado. Todavía vaciló, crecieron los recios silbados ; entonces se precipitó con prontitud hácia el picador.

Pero retrocedió al sentir el dolor que le produjo la puya de la garrocha en el morrillo ; no se encarnizó en este primer ataque, sino que embistió al segundo picador.

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<sup>1</sup> Fernan Caballero.

Este no le aguardaba tan prevenido como su antecesor ; así es que hirió al animal sin detenerlo. Las astas desaparecieron en el cuerpo del caballo que cayó al suelo.

Alzóse un grito de espanto en todo el circo ; al punto todos los chulos rodearon aquel grupo horrible ; pero el feroz animal se había apoderado de la presa y no se dejaba distraer de su venganza.

El toro se cebaba en el caballo ; el caballo abrumaba con su peso y sus movimientos convulsivos al picador.

Entonces se vió llegar, sosegado y risueño, á un joven cubierto de plata, que brillaba como una estrella. Se acercó por detrás del toro y cogió con sus dos manos la cola de la fiera y la atrajo á sí, como si hubiese sido un perrito faldero.

Sorprendido el toro, se revolvió furioso contra su adversario, quien andando hácia atrás, evitó el primer choque con una media vuelta á la derecha.

El toro volvió á embestir, y el joven lo esquivó segunda vez con un recorte á la izquierda, siguiendo del mismo modo hasta llegar cerca de la barrera.

Allí desapareció á los ojos atónitos del animal y á las ansiosas miradas del público, el cual, ebrio de entusiasmo, atronó los aires con inmensos aplausos.

El toro había despachado ya un número considerable de caballos.

Otros, que no habían podido levantarse, yacían tendidos con las convulsiones de la agonía ; á veces alzaban la cabeza, en que se pintaba la imagen del terror.

A ciertas señales de vida, el toro volvía á la carga hiriendo de nuevo con sus fieras astas los miembros destrozados de su víctima.

Después, ensangrentada la frente, se paseaba alrededor del circo, unas veces alzando la cabeza á las gradas donde la gritaría no cesaba un momento, otras hácia los chulos,

que pasaban delante de él, á manera de metéoros, clavándole las banderillas.

A una señal del presidente, sonaron otra vez los clarines, Pepe Vera,<sup>1</sup> con una espada y una capa encarnada, se encaminó hácia el palco del Ayuntamiento,<sup>2</sup> se dirigió al Duque,<sup>3</sup> y quitándose la montera,—

“Brindo!” dijo, “por Vuestra Excelencia, y por la real moza que tiene á su lado.”

Y al decir esto, arrojó al suelo la montera con inimitable desgaire, y partió adonde su obligación le llamaba.

Agitó la capa que llevaba en la mano izquierda.

El toro le embistió.

El le pasó de muleta, y en cuanto la fiera volvió á acometerle, le dirigió la espada por entre las dos espaldas, de modo que el animal, continuando su arranque, ayudó á que todo el hierro penetrase en su cuerpo hasta la empuñadura.

Al mismo tiempo, sonó la música militar.

Pepe Vera atravesó el circo en medio de frenéticos testimonios de aprobación, saludando con la espada, sin que excitase en su pecho sorpresa ni orgullo un triunfo que más de un emperador romano habría enviado.

## VOCABULARY

‘*Saludar*’ means ‘to greet, salute, hail.’

‘*Banderillas*’ means ‘small decorated dart.’

‘*Banderilleros*’ means ‘a thrower of banderillas.’

‘*Chulo*’ means ‘bull-fighter’s assistant.’

‘*Capitanear*’ means ‘to command, be in command of; to head, to lead.’

‘*Espada*’ means ‘sword’; in the bull-fight it signifies a swordsman, a ‘toreador’

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<sup>1</sup> A celebrated ‘toreador.’

<sup>2</sup> The municipal council.

<sup>3</sup> President of the fête.

- ‘*Sobresaliente*’ (masc.) is a ‘substitute,’ an ‘officer who commands a picket.’
- ‘*El traje*’ means ‘the dress, costume.’
- ‘*Cuyos*’ means ‘whose’; the feminine plural is ‘*cuyas*.’
- ‘*La sena*’ is ‘the sign.’
- ‘*Sonar*’ means ‘to sound.’
- ‘*Clarín*’ means ‘clarion.’
- ‘*Producir*’ means ‘to produce.’
- ‘*Levantamiento*’ means in the above extract ‘a rising’ (to the feet); it may signify also an ‘insurrection,’ or a ‘revolt.’
- ‘*El toril*’ is the ‘place where bulls are kept until needed for the fight.’
- ‘*Ancha*’ is the feminine form of the adjective ‘*ancho*’ (narrow).
- ‘*Colorado*’ means ‘ruddy, florid.’
- ‘*Precipitar*’ means ‘to precipitate.’
- ‘*Precipitarse*’ means ‘to hurry, dash headlong.’
- ‘*Grito*’ means ‘cry, shout, scream’; the verb is—
- ‘*Gritar*,’ meaning ‘to shout, cry out.’
- ‘*Silbido*’ means ‘whistle, whistling, hiss’; it is derived from the verb—
- ‘*Silbar*’ meaning ‘to hiss, whistle.’
- ‘*Injuria*’ means an ‘injury, insult.’
- ‘*Elogio*’ means ‘eulogy, praise.’
- ‘*Estrépito*’ means ‘noise, clamour.’
- ‘*Parar*’ means ‘to stop, halt.’
- ‘*Pararse*’ means ‘to stop oneself, detain.’
- ‘*Alzar*’ means ‘to raise, lift up.’
- ‘*Preguntar*’ means ‘to ask.’
- ‘*Parecer*’ means ‘to seem, appear.’
- ‘*Dirigir*’ means ‘to direct, lead, guide.’
- ‘*Reconocer*’ means ‘to recognise.’
- ‘*Vacilar*’ means ‘to vacillate, waver.’
- ‘*Crecer*’ means ‘to grow, increase.’
- ‘*Retroceder*’ means ‘to recede.’

- '*Garrocha*' is 'a kind of javelin, spear.'
- '*Morrillo*' is the part of the neck called the 'nape.'
- '*Encarnizar*' means 'to satiate with flesh, irritate.'
- '*Encarnizarse*' means 'to be gluttoned with flesh' or 'to be cruelly bent against.'
- '*Embistió*' is from '*embestir*,' meaning 'to attack, assail.'
- '*Aguardar*' means 'to expect, wait.'
- '*Prevenido*,' from the verb '*prevenir*,' means 'prepared'; hence also 'forewarned.'
- '*Antecesor*' means 'predecessor.'
- '*Cayó*' is from '*caer*' (to fall).
- '*Espanto*' means 'fright.'
- '*Rodear*' means 'to girdle, circle' and 'to wrap up.'
- '*Presa*' means 'capture, seizure, carcass.'
- '*La presas*' means 'fangs, claws, tusks.'
- '*Distraer*' means 'to distract.'
- '*Cebarse*' means 'to be firmly bent upon,' and '*cebar*' means 'to feed, fatten,' and 'to grapple.'
- '*Abrumar*' means 'to oppress, overwhelm.'
- '*Sosegado*' means 'quiet, calm.'
- '*Risueno*' means 'smiling, pleasing.'
- '*Cola*' means 'tail.'
- '*Por detrás*' means 'from behind.'
- '*Fiera*' means 'wild beast.'
- '*Atrajo*' comes from '*atraer*,' meaning 'to attract.'
- '*Perrito faldero*'<sup>1</sup> means a 'little lap-dog.'
- '*Hacia atrás*' means '(towards) backwards.'
- '*Evitar*' means 'to avoid.'
- '*Una media vuelta á la derecha*' means 'a half turn to the right.'
- '*Esquivar*' means 'to shun, evade, avoid.'
- '*Atronar*' means 'to thunder.'
- '*Alzar*' means 'to raise.'

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<sup>1</sup> '*La falda*' means 'the skirt, lap.'

- ' *Pintar* ' means ' to paint, picture.'
  - ' *Hiriendo* ' is the present participle of ' *herir*,' meaning ' to wound, hurt.'
  - ' *A la carga* ' means ' at the charge.'
  - ' *La asta* ' means ' the horn, lance ' ; it also means ' the handle ' of a pencil or brush.
  - ' *Destrozado* ' is from ' *destrozar*,' meaning ' to destroy.'
  - ' *Alrededor de* ' means ' around.'
  - ' *Delante* ' means ' before ' and ' in the presence, sight of.'
  - ' *Clavar* ' means ' to nail, stick, prick.'
  - ' *Capa* ' means ' cloak.'
  - ' *Encarnado* ' means ' flesh-coloured, pink, red.'
  - ' *Encaminar* ' means ' to guide, put on the right road.'
  - ' *Encaminarse* ' means ' to take a road, take the direction of,' etc.
  - ' *Palco* ' is a ' box ' at a theatre or show.
  - ' *Montera* ' is a ' common cap.'
  - ' *Brindo* ' is a word used as a kind of toast, or salutation, in bull-fighting.
  - ' *Arrojar* ' means ' to hurl, throw, launch.'
  - ' *Pasar de muleta* ' means in this case ' to dodge.'
  - ' *Acometer* ' means ' to attack, begin.'
  - ' *Arranque* ' (masc.) means ' wrench ' or some ' unexpected event ' ; in this case one might translate it by ' struggle ' or ' thrust.'
  - ' *Penetrar* ' means ' to penetrate.'
  - ' *La empuñadura* ' means ' the hilt.'
  - ' *Emplomar* ' means ' to lead ' (metal), ' to fill with lead.'
- We may here use the word ' spitted ' as a translation of ' emplomó.'
- ' *El pecho* ' means ' the breast.'

The extract which follows has neither translation nor vocabulary. It will be a useful exercise for practice with the dictionary.

CAPTAIN HARVEY <sup>1</sup>

La noche del 17 de marzo de 1870 el *Normandy* hacía su travesía habitual de Southampton á Guernsey.

Una espesa bruma cubría el mar.

El capitán Harvey estaba de pié en la casilla del steamer y maniobraba con precaución, á causa de la noche y de la niebla.

El *Normandy* era un gran buque, el más hermoso quizá de la marina de la Mancha. Seiscientas toneladas, 220 piés ingleses de largo y 25 de ancho.

Era joven, como dicen los marinos ; tenía siete años, y había sido construído en 1863.

El capitán Harvey era sobre poco más ó menos de la edad que contaba entonces el que escribe estas líneas ; tenía patillas blancas, el rostro enérgico y la mirada franca y alegre.

La niebla espesaba, el buque había salido de la ría de Sheerness, estaban en plena mar y avanzaba lentamente.

Eran las cuatro de la mañana.

La oscuridad era absoluta ; una especie de nube envolvía el vapor, y apenas se distinguían las puntas de los mástiles.

Nada tán terrible como estos navíos ciegos que avanzan en la noche.

De pronto una masa negra surgió de la bruma.

Fantasma y montañas, promontorio de sombra avanzando sobre la espuma y horadando las tinieblas. Era la *Mary* gran buque de hélice procedente de Odesa y que llevaba rumbo á Grimsby, con un cargamento de cien toneladas de grano. Velocidad inmensa, peso enorme. La *Mary* avanza directamente sobre el *Normandy*.

Con tal velocidad se deslizan estos espectros de navíos en la niebla, que no hay medio de evitar el choque. Son

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<sup>1</sup> Victor Hugo.

encuentros sin aviso ; antes que se acabe de verlos se ha muerto.

La *Mary*, lanzada á todo vapor, cogió al *Normandy* por un costado, y le deshizo el casco. La avería producida en ella por el choque la detuvo.

Había en el *Normandy* 28 hombres de tripulación, una mujer de servicio y 21 pasajeros, entre los cuales se contaban 12 mujeres.

La sacudida fué espantosa.

En un instante todos estuvieron en el puente, hombres, mujeres y niños, medio desnudos, corriendo, gritando, llorando.

El agua entraba en el interior del buque con furia espantosa.

El combustible de la máquina, apagado por el agua, agonizaba.

El navío no tenía mamparos insumergibles ; los cinturones de salvamento faltaban.

El capitán Harvey, de pié sobre la toldilla, gritó,—  
“ ¡ Silencio y atención !—Los botes al agua, las mujeres primero, los pasajeros en seguida,—la tripulación después. Hay 60 personas que salvar ! ”

Eran 61 pero el se olvidaba de sí.

Los botes fueron echados al agua.

Todos se precipitaron á ellos.

Aquella precipitación podía hacerlos zozobrar.

Ockeleford, el lugarteniente, y los tres contramaestres Goodwin, Bennett y West contuvieron aquella multitud frenética de horror. Dormir y despertar para morir, es espantoso. Sin embargo, por encima de aquellos gritos y de aquél ruido la voz tranquila del capitán, y este breve diálogo se cruzaba en las tinieblas.

“ ¡ Maquinista Locks ! ”

“ ¡ Capitán ! ”

“ ¿ Como está la caldera ? ”

“ Inundada.”

“ ¿ Y el fuego ? ”

“ Apagado.”

“ ¿ Y la máquina ? ”

“ Muerta.”

El capitán gritó—

“ ¡ Lugarteniente Ockeleford ! ”

“ Presente,” respondió el interpelado.

“ ¿ Con cuantos minutos contamos ? ”

“ Con veinte.”

“ Bastan,” dijo el capitán, “ Que cada cual se embarque por su turno ! ” Teniente Ockeleford,—“ ¿ Tenéis pistolas ? ”

“ Sí,” contestó.

“ Saltad el craneo á todo hombre que quiera pasar antes que una mujer ! ”

Todos callaron. Nadie se resistió.

La multitud sentíase anonadada por la grandeza de aquella alma.

La *Mary* á su vez había botado sus lanchas al mar y acudía al socorro de los náufragos.

El embarque se operó con orden y casi sin lucha.

Hubo, como siempre, tristes egoísmos ; pero también, como siempre, patéticos rasgos de desenterés. Harvey, impasible en su puesto de capitán, mandaba, dominaba, dirigía ; se ocupaba de todo y de todas ; gobernaba con calma aquella angustia y parecía dar órdenes á la catástrofe.

Se hubiera dicho que el naufragio le obedecía.

A cierto tiempo gritó—

“ Salvate, Clemente ! ”

Clemente era el grumete,—un niño.

El buque se sumergía ya en la profundidad de las aguas.

El transbordo del *Normandy* á la *Mary* se hacía cada vez con más rapidez.

“Apresúraos,” murmuró el capitán.

Al expirar los veinte minutos el vapor se eclipsó.

La proa se hundió poco á poco ; después la popa.

El capitán Harvey, de pié sobre la toldilla, no hizo un gesto, no pronunció una palabra, y se sumergió en el abismo.

Sólo se vió á través de la bruma la siniestra sombra del buque perderse para siempre.

Tal fué el trágico fin del capitán Harvey.

Que desde el cielo reciba el adios del que en una ocasión solemne obtuvo hospitalidad en el buque que le sirvió de tumba. Ningún marino de la Mancha (Straits) le igualaba en grandeza.

Después de haberse impuesto toda su vida al deber de ser un hombre, usó al morir el derecho de ser un héroe.

### CLOTHING

El sombrero	= <i>The hat.</i>	El sobretodo	= <i>The overcoat.</i>
El gorro	= <i>The cap.</i>	El pantalón	= <i>The trousers.</i>
La bota	= <i>The boot.</i>	La capa	= <i>The cloak,</i>
La media	= <i>The stocking.</i>		<i>cape.</i>
El collar,	= <i>The collar.</i>	El manguito	= <i>The muff.</i>
cuello		La manga	= <i>The sleeve.</i>
La camisa	= <i>The shirt.</i>	La ropa	= <i>The linen.</i>
El bolsillo	= <i>The pocket.</i>	blanca	
La pantufla	= <i>The slipper.</i>	El encaje	= <i>The lace.</i>
Los guantes	= <i>The gloves.</i>	La jarretera	= <i>The garter.</i>
El pañuelo	= <i>The handker-</i>	El traje,	= <i>The costume,</i>
	<i>chief.</i>	vestido	<i>suit.</i>
El zapato	= <i>The shoe.</i>	El calcetín	= <i>The sock.</i>
El delantal	= <i>The apron.</i>	Los calzoncillos	= <i>The drawers.</i>
El velo	= <i>The veil.</i>		
La levita	= <i>The frock-</i>	Los tirantes	= <i>The braces.</i>
	<i>coat.</i>	El botón	= <i>The button.</i>

## APPENDIX

### WORDS, PHRASES AND ADDITIONAL COLLOQUIAL SENTENCES

<i>Spanish</i>	<i>English</i>
¿Cómo está Vd.?	= <i>How are you?</i>
Así así! <sup>1</sup>	= <i>So, so!</i>
Hasta la vista!	= <i>Good-bye (until I see you again).</i>
Hasta luego!	= <i>Good-bye (until presently).</i>
Hasta más tarde!	= <i>Good-bye (until later).</i>
Hasta otro día!	= <i>Good-bye (until another day).</i>
¿Qué hora es?	= <i>What time is it?</i>
Las tres acaban <sup>2</sup> de dar	= <i>It has just struck three.</i>
‘Sánete, amigo Sancho,’ respondió Don Quijote, ‘que la vida de los caballeros andantes está sujeta á mil peligros y desventuras.’	= <i>‘Know, friend Sancho,’ replied Don Quixote, ‘that the life of wandering cavaliers is subject to a thousand dangers and misadventures.’</i>
El señor que estaba ayer aquí murió hoy	= <i>The gentleman who was here yesterday, died to-day.</i>
No puedo comer ni beber	} = <i>I can neither eat nor drink.</i>
No puedo ni comer ni beber	
No te diré ni <sup>3</sup> una palabra	= <i>I shall not tell you a single word.</i>

. . . . .

*On the use of ‘de que’ instead of ‘que’ after verbs and expressions of emotion, cause, doubt, etc.*

No hay duda de que serán felicísimos!	= <i>There is no doubt that they will be most happy.</i>
Lo horrible de los detalles fué la causa de que no se diera crédito á esta noticia	= <i>The horribleness of the details was the reason why this news was not believed.</i>
Vd. puede convencerse de que mi hermano no está en casa!	= <i>You may be convinced that my brother is not at home.</i>
Pláceme de que ella sepa que la quiero tanto!	= <i>I am glad that she knows I like her so much.</i>
Se olvidó de que el invierno acercaba!	= <i>He forgot that the winter was coming on.</i>

<sup>1</sup> As in French ‘Comme ci, comme ça!’

<sup>2</sup> ‘Acabar’ means ‘to have just’ (done something).

<sup>3</sup> Example of ‘ni’ used to give force to the negative ‘no.’

Ni un momento he dudado de que Vd. cumplirá su palabra	= <i>I have not doubted at all that you will fulfil your word.</i>
No se admirará de que callemos nosotros	= <i>He will not be astonished that we keep silent.</i>
Esto ofrece la ventaja de que lo uno no se confunda con lo otro	= <i>This offers the advantage that the one is not confused with the other.</i>
. . . . .	
¿Qué grado tiene este oficial?	= <i>What is this officer's rank?</i>
¿Cuál es la más hermosa <sup>1</sup> de estas señoras?	= <i>Which is the prettiest of these ladies?</i>
¿Qué niña tan bonita!	= <i>What a pretty little girl!</i>
¿De qué color lo quiere Vd.?	= <i>What colour do you want it to be?</i>
¿A qué hora sale el tren para Madrid?	= <i>At what time does the train start for Madrid?</i>
Creo que sale á las cuatro	= <i>I believe it goes at four.</i>

*Distinction between the uses of 'ser' and 'estar'*<sup>2</sup>

Yo soy amado <sup>3</sup>	= <i>I am loved.</i>
Nosotros somos amados <sup>3</sup>	= <i>We are loved.</i>
Ella es amada <sup>3</sup>	= <i>She is loved.</i>
Ellas son amadas <sup>3</sup>	= <i>They are loved.</i>
La ciudad de Troya fué conquistada por los griegos	= <i>The town of Troy was conquered by the Greeks.</i>
Ser fácil, difícil, posible, imposible	= <i>To be easy, difficult, possible, impossible.</i>
Ser hombre, soldado, amigo, alemán, francés, inglés, español, rey, comerciante, jardinero, etc.	= <i>To be a man, soldier, friend, German, French, English, Spanish, king, merchant, gardener, etc.</i>
Ser grande, chico, bonito, bueno, malo, loco, negro, blanco, leal, etc.	= <i>To be big, small, pretty, good, bad, foolish (mad), black, white, loyal, etc.</i>
Ser de oro, hierro, mármol, etc.	= <i>To be (made of) gold, iron, marble, etc.</i>
Ser de Londres, de París, de Madrid, etc.	= <i>To be from London, Paris, Madrid, etc.</i>
Este jardín es del rey!	= <i>This garden belongs to the king (is of the king).</i>
Esta casa es mía!	= <i>This house is mine.</i>
Esta carta es para Vd.!	= <i>This letter is for you.</i>
Es de desear —!	= <i>It is to be desired —.</i>
Es decir —!	= <i>That is to say —.</i>
Es tarde!	= <i>It is late.</i>

<sup>1</sup> Or 'linda' or 'guapa,' or 'bonita.'

<sup>2</sup> 'Ser' denotes usually a permanent, and 'estar' a temporary state, but one becomes familiar with their use by practice.

<sup>3</sup> The participle agrees in number and gender with the subject.

Es de día	= <i>It is daytime.</i>
Es de noche	= <i>It is night-time.</i>
Qué hora es ?	= <i>What time is it ?</i>
Estar bien	= <i>To be well.</i>
Estar enfermo	= <i>To be ill.</i>
Estar indispuesto	= <i>To be indisposed.</i>
Estar triste	= <i>To be sad.</i>
Estar contento	= <i>To be content.</i>
Estar en casa	= <i>To be at home.</i>
Estar ausente	= <i>To be absent.</i>
Estar de viaje	= <i>To be on a journey.</i>
Estar aquí, allá	= <i>To be here, there.</i>
Estar cansado	= <i>To be tired.</i>
Estar escribiendo	= <i>To be writing.</i>
Estoy hablando de —	= <i>I am speaking about —.</i>
Carlos estaba leyendo una carta cuando yo entré	= <i>Charles was reading a letter when I entered.</i>
Estar de guardia	= <i>To be on the watch.</i>
Estar de prisa	= <i>To be in a hurry.</i>
Estar para —	= <i>To be on the point of —.</i>
Estar para salir	= <i>To be on the point of going out.</i>
Yo estaba para salir cuando él vino	= <i>I was on the point of going out when he came.</i>
¿ Cómo está Vd. ?	= <i>How are you ?</i>
¿ Qué tal está Vd. ?	= <i>How are you ?</i>
Ser bueno	= <i>To be good.</i>
Estar bueno	= <i>To be well, in good health.</i>
Este vino está bueno	= <i>This wine is good.</i>
Los vinos de Francia son buenos	= <i>French wines are good.</i>
Le estoy á Vd. muyagradecido	= <i>I am very grateful to you.</i>
¿ Qué tal le parece á Vd. este vino ?	= <i>How does this wine seem to you ?</i>
Nunca he visto á tal hombre !	= <i>Never have I seen such a man (this kind).</i>
Mi hermana y la de él	= <i>My sister and his.</i>
Mi vecina y sus hijas de ella	= <i>My neighbour and her daughters.</i>
He estado en el campo lo que me ha hecho mucho bien	= <i>I have been in the country, which has done me a lot of good.</i>
No creo nada de cuanto él me ha dicho	= <i>I do not believe anything of what he told me.</i>
Tres personas de quien <sup>1</sup> he recibido favores	= <i>Three persons from whom I have received favours.</i>
Era su hermano de Vd. al cual <sup>2</sup> he dado la carta	= <i>It was your brother to whom I gave (have given) the letter.</i>
El caballero cuyas cartas hemos recibido —	= <i>The gentleman whose letters we have received —.</i>

<sup>1</sup> 'Quien' is often used in the singular (instead of 'quienes') with a subject in the plural.

<sup>2</sup> Or 'á quien.'

¡ Qué hombre !	= <i>What a man !</i>
¿ Ha oído Vd. algo de nuevo ?	= <i>Have you heard anything new ?</i>
Si, pero no es nada de bueno	= <i>Yes, but it is nothing good.</i>
¿ Hay algo que ver aquí ?	= <i>Is there anything to be seen here ?</i>
Si, aquí hay mucho que ver	= <i>Yes, there is a lot to be seen here.</i>
¿ Ha venido alguien ?	= <i>Has anyone come ?</i>
No, no ha venido nadie	= <i>No, no one has come.</i>
Creemos á veces saber mucho y no sabemos nada	= <i>We believe sometimes we know a lot, but we do not know much.</i>
No vale cosa	= <i>It is worth nothing.</i>
Todo el mundo <sup>1</sup>	= <i>Everybody.</i>
Estoy ajeno de estos negocios	= <i>I am strange to this business (pl.)</i>
No viene hombre ninguno	} = <i>No man is coming.</i>
No viene ningún hombre	
Ningún hombre viene	
Tengo algún dinero	= <i>I have some money.</i>
Cierto hombre me lo ha dicho	= <i>A certain man has told me.</i>
Busque Vd. á quienquiera !	= <i>Seek (look for) whom you will.</i>
La demás gente	= <i>The rest of the people (the remaining people).</i>
Las demás cartas	= <i>The remaining letters (the other letters).</i>
Por lo demás, no estoy enojado con él <sup>2</sup>	= <i>For the rest, I'm not angry with him.</i>
Fulano <sup>3</sup> me ha dicho	= <i>Such and such (a person) has told me.</i>
Le aconsejo confesarlo	= <i>I advise you to confess it.</i>
Creo haberlo ya dicho	= <i>I believe I have already said it.</i>
Dígnese Vd. leer esta carta !	= <i>Be so kind as to read this letter !</i>
Caer enfermo	= <i>To fall (become) ill.</i>
Á veces	= <i>Sometimes.</i>
Á menudo	= <i>Often.</i>
Muy á menudo	= <i>Very often.</i>
Rara vez	= <i>Seldom.</i>
De repente	} = <i>Suddenly.</i>
De pronto	
De una vez	
De golpe	
De cuando en cuando	} = <i>From time to time.</i>
De vez en cuando	
Á cada instante	= <i>At every moment.</i>
Anualmente	= <i>Yearly.</i>
Por la mayor parte	= <i>For the most part.</i>
De propósito	} = <i>On purpose.</i>
Con intento	

<sup>1</sup> As in French, 'tout le monde.'

<sup>2</sup> 'Estar enojado con' means 'to be angry with.'

<sup>3</sup> 'Fulano' signifies 'some person' or 'so and so.' The words 'mengano' and 'zutano' are also used with 'fulano' with the same meaning.

De buena gana	= <i>Willingly.</i>
En todo caso	= <i>In any case.</i>
Cuanto antes	= <i>As soon as possible.</i>
Al cabo de un año	= <i>At the end of a year.</i>
Hablar bajo	= <i>To speak low.</i>
Desgraciadamente	= <i>Unfortunately.</i>
Digo que sí	= <i>I say yes.—I say so.</i>
Digo que no	= <i>I say no.—I say not.</i>
Sin falta	= <i>Without fail.</i>
Puede ser	= <i>That may be.</i>
Tal vez	= <i>Perhaps.</i>
No hay tal cosa	= <i>That's not so.</i>
No es así	
Con la mira ———	
Con el fin ———	= <i>With the intention of ———.</i>
Con motivo de ———	
Deseo hacer un viaje por España!	= <i>I want to travel through Spain.</i>
Suelo verle de tiempo en tiempo	= <i>I used to see him from time to time.</i>
Temo ver á mi enemigo	= <i>I fear to see my enemy.</i>
Veo venir mucha gente	= <i>I see many people coming.</i>
Facil es criticar, pero difícil hacerlo mejor	= <i>It is easy to criticise, but difficult to do better.</i>
Prohibí á mi hijo ir al teatro	= <i>I forbade my son to go to the theatre.</i>
Lo hizo certificar por el Cónsul	= <i>He had it certified by the consul.</i>
Los pajarillos alegres empezaban á anunciar con su cántico armonioso la venida de la aurora	= <i>The happy little birds began to announce the coming of the dawn with (by) their harmonious chant (singing).</i>
Cain mató á su hermano Abel	= <i>Cain killed his brother Abel.</i>
El fuego de los enemigos era terrible	= <i>The enemy's fire was terrible.</i>
Todo parecía tranquilo	= <i>Everything seemed quiet.</i>
Estaba enfermo cuando recibí esta carta	= <i>I was ill when I received this letter.</i>
Mi hermana está cansada	= <i>My sister is tired.</i>
Por llover tanto no podemos salir	= <i>As it is raining so much we cannot go out.</i>
Partimos al amanecer y llegamos al anochecer	= <i>We departed at daybreak and returned at nightfall.</i>
Esto no se puede decir	= <i>That may not be said.</i>
Eso no se puede hacer	= <i>This cannot be done.</i>
Le dejo hacer lo que quiere	= <i>I let him do what he likes.</i>
No le dejo salir	= <i>I do not allow him to go out.</i>
No es menester que Vd. me conteste	= <i>It is not necessary for you to answer me.</i>
No estoy obligado de hacer esto	= <i>I am not obliged to do this.</i>
¡ Déjame <sup>1</sup> en paz !	= <i>Leave me in peace !</i>

<sup>1</sup> This is the second person singular with 'thou.'

Á no estar yo aquí se habría quemado toda la casa	= <i>If I had not been here the whole house would have burned (been burnt).</i>
Tengo que salir	= <i>I have to go out.</i>
Me es preciso salir	} = <i>I must go out.</i>
Es preciso que yo salga <sup>1</sup>	
Lo que he dicho —	= <i>What I have said —.</i>
Yo estaba para salir cuando el vino	= <i>I was about to go out when he came.</i>
¿Dónde está el retrete?	= <i>Where is the lavatory?</i>
El tren tiene diez minutos de retraso	= <i>The train is ten minutes late.</i>
Ya llega el tren!	= <i>There comes the train (already arrives).</i>
Al tren!	= <i>All aboard! Get in! (the train).</i>
¿Cuánto cuesta un billete de ida y vuelta?	= <i>How much does a return (going and returning) ticket cost?</i>
El despacho de equipajes	= <i>The luggage-office.</i>
Un billete de primera clase	= <i>A first-class ticket.</i>
La corrida de toros	= <i>The bull-fight.</i>
No me gustan las corridas de toros	= <i>I do not like bull-fights.</i>
No me gusta este hombre	= <i>I do not like this man.</i>
No pudimos menos que pagar sus deudas	= <i>We could not do less than pay his debts.</i>
El me lo ha dicho	= <i>He told me so (it).</i>
Los autores clásicos	= <i>Classic authors.</i>
Con la mayor placer	= <i>With the greatest pleasure.</i>
Q.B.S.M. <sup>2</sup>	= <i>Yours truly.</i>
Multiplicar	= <i>To multiply.</i>
Dividir	= <i>To divide.</i>
Calcular	= <i>To reckon, calculate.</i>
La suma	= <i>The sum (of money).</i>
La pérdida, ganancia	= <i>The loss, gain.</i>
El recibo	= <i>The receipt.</i>
Un par	= <i>A pair.</i>
Una docena	= <i>A dozen.</i>
Un medio	= <i>A half.</i>
Un tercio	= <i>A third.</i>
Un cuarto	= <i>A quarter.</i>
Doble	= <i>Double.</i>
Triple	= <i>Three-fold.</i>
Ocho días ha <sup>3</sup> que le he visto!	= <i>It is eight days since I have seen you.</i>
Hace cuatro días que le escribí la carta	= <i>It is four days since I wrote him the letter.</i>

<sup>1</sup> Subjunctive with 'preciso' (necessary).

<sup>2</sup> 'Que besa sus manos.' A common ending to a letter, meaning 'who kisses your hands'; the signature follows.

<sup>3</sup> 'Hace' is also common.

Mi hermano ha muerto á la edad de treinta y dos años	= <i>My brother died at the age of thirty-two years.</i>
Ambos están en casa	= <i>Both are at home.</i>
Los dos juntos han llegado anoche	= <i>Both arrived together last night.</i>
¿Qué fecha tenemos hoy ? <sup>1</sup>	= <i>What is the date to-day ?</i>
Estamos á doce de julio	= <i>It is the twelfth of July.</i>
Los más de los días	= <i>Most days.</i>
A los menos	= <i>At least.</i>
En esta batalla murieron más de dos mil hombres	= <i>In this battle there died more than two thousand men.</i>
No tengo más que diez pesetas	= <i>I have no more than two pesetas.</i>
Tengo hoy más dinero del que tenía ayer	= <i>To-day I have more money than I had yesterday.</i>
Este arroyo tiene ahora menos agua de la que tenía el mes pasado	= <i>This stream (brook) has less water than it had last month.</i>
Tu eres más rico que yo	= <i>Thou art richer than I am.</i>
Mañana por la mañana	= <i>To-morrow morning.</i>
Pasado mañana	= <i>The day after to-morrow.</i>
Ayer por la mañana	= <i>Yesterday morning.</i>
Anteayer	= <i>The day before yesterday.</i>
Anteanoche	= <i>The evening before last.</i>
Pasado mañana por la tarde	= <i>The day after to-morrow— evening.</i>
Hoy hace cuatro días	= <i>Four days ago from to-day.</i>
Mediodía	= <i>Midday.</i>
El mes corriente	= <i>The present month.</i>
El mes pasado	= <i>Last month.</i>
El mes próximo	= <i>Next month.</i>
Á principios del mes	= <i>At the beginning of the month.</i>
Á fines del mes	= <i>At the end of the month.</i>
De día, de noche	= <i>By day, by night.</i>
Ya amanece	= <i>It is getting light.</i>
Anochece ya	= <i>It is getting dark.</i>
El sol se pone	= <i>The sun is rising.</i>
El sol sale	= <i>The sun is going down.</i>
Ya sale el sol	= <i>The sun is going down already.</i>
Hace luna <sup>2</sup>	= <i>The moon is shining.</i>
Hace sol <sup>2</sup>	= <i>The sun is shining.</i>
Truena	= <i>It thunders, it is thundering.</i>
Relampaguea	= <i>It is lightening.</i>
Hielo, esta helando	= <i>It is freezing.</i>
Llueve á cantaros	= <i>It is pouring (with rain).</i>
Llueve	= <i>It is raining.</i>
Está nublado	= <i>It is cloudy.</i>
Quisiera hablar por teléfono !	= <i>I want to speak over the telephone.</i>
Desearía certificar esta carta	= <i>I should like to register this letter.</i>

<sup>1</sup> One can also say, '¿ Á cuantos estamos hoy ?'

<sup>2</sup> Note the use here of the verb 'hacer.'

El buzón	= <i>The letter-box.</i>
¿Dónde hay por aquí un buzón?	= <i>Where is there a letter-box about here?</i>
Siga Vd. esta calle y luego la primera de la derecha!	= <i>Follow this street, and then the first on the right.</i>
Siga Vd. la segunda calle á la izquierda!	= <i>Follow the second street to the left.</i>
La raya	= <i>The parting (hair).</i>
Quisiera hacer algunas compras	= <i>I should like to make a few purchases.</i>
Cambiar dinero	= <i>To change money.</i>
Me es indiferente!	= <i>It's all the same to me.</i>
No es costumbre	= <i>It's not usual.</i>
Aquí tiene Vd. todo lo necesario!	= <i>Here you have everything that is necessary.</i>
El desayuno	= <i>Breakfast.</i>
Aquí tiene Vd. mi tarjeta	= <i>Here is my card.</i>
¿Podría Vd. recomendarme——	= <i>Could you recommend me ——.</i>
Vamos con mucha velocidad	= <i>We are moving very fast.</i>
Está ocupado	= <i>It is occupied.</i>
Aguarde un momento!	= <i>Wait a minute.</i>
¿Me permite Vd. que le acompañe?	= <i>Will you allow me to accompany you?</i>
¿Mozo, cuánto debemos?	= <i>Waiter, how much do we owe?</i>
¡A la salud de Vd.!	= <i>Good health! (in toasting).</i>
¡Venga Vd. tomar asiento aquí!	= <i>Come and take a seat here!</i>
¡Mozo, tráiganos más vino!	= <i>Waiter, bring us some more wine!</i>
¿Está libre este asiento?	= <i>Is this place (seat) free?</i>
Si, está á la disposición de Vd.	= <i>Yes, it's at your service.</i>
¡Dispense Vd. que no le acompañe!	= <i>Excuse me for not accompanying you!</i>
Tener calentura	= <i>To be feverish.</i>
Mudar de casa	= <i>To move (from one house to another).</i>
Mudar de vestido	= <i>To change clothes.</i>
Ir á casa	= <i>To go home.</i>
Salir de casa	= <i>To go out.</i>
Volver á casa	= <i>To go (come) back home.</i>
El abrir <sup>1</sup> de la puerta	= <i>The opening of the door.</i>
El leer <sup>1</sup> me gusta	= <i>Reading pleases me.</i>
El rugir <sup>1</sup> del león	= <i>The roaring of the lion.</i>
¡Qué fácil es dar consejos!	= <i>How easy it is to give advice!</i>
El dió á entender que vendría hoy ó mañana	= <i>He gave (us, someone) to understand that he would come to-day or to-morrow.</i>
No es culpa mía!	= <i>It's not my fault.</i>
No hay nada mejor que decir siempre la verdad	= <i>There is nothing better than always to speak the truth.</i>
¡Dígaselo Vd.!	= <i>Tell him so!</i>

<sup>1</sup> Note the use of the infinitive in these cases.

No viene sino tres veces por semana	= <i>He only comes three times a week.</i>
No se ha de vivir para comer, sino <sup>1</sup> comer para vivir	= <i>One should not live to eat, but eat to live.</i>
Acabar de venir	= <i>To have just come.</i>
Quebrar	= <i>To break.</i>
Quedar	= <i>To remain, stay.</i>
Quejar	= <i>To complain.</i>
Quemar	= <i>To burn.</i>
Prestar dinero á alguno	= <i>To lend someone money.</i>
Responder á la pregunta	= <i>To answer the question.</i>
Responder de una cosa	= <i>To answer for a thing.</i>
Robar dinero á alguno	= <i>To rob someone of money.</i>
Sentarse á la mesa	= <i>To sit at the table.</i>
Sentarse en la silla	= <i>To sit on a chair.</i>
Caer en error	= <i>To fall into error.</i>
Caer en tierra	= <i>To fall to the ground.</i>
Caer de lo alto	= <i>To fall from above.</i>
Caminar á pié	= <i>To go on foot.</i>
Caminar á (para) Madrid	= <i>To walk to Madrid.</i>
Gozar de una cosa	= <i>To enjoy a thing.</i>
Oler á alguna cosa	= <i>To smell something.</i>
Poner alguna cosa en alguna parte	= <i>To put something somewhere.</i>
Saltar de gozo	= <i>To jump for joy.</i>
Subir á (en) alguna parte	= <i>To mount (ascend) somewhere.</i>
Subir de la bodega	= <i>To come up from the cellar.</i>
Subir sobre la mesa	= <i>To get on the table.</i>
Creer en Dios	= <i>To believe in God.</i>
Tratar de cobarde	= <i>To treat (someone) as a coward.</i>
Teñir de azul	= <i>To dye (stain) blue.</i>
Dejar de escribir	= <i>To leave off writing.</i>
Cuidar de algo	= <i>To look after, take care of, something.</i>
Gustar de alguna cosa	= <i>To like anything, something.</i>
Fijar algo en la pared	= <i>To fix something on the wall.</i>
Partir en pedazos	= <i>To break into pieces.</i>
Partirse de España	= <i>To leave Spain.</i>
Volar de rama en rama	= <i>To fly from branch to branch.</i>
Vivir de limosna	= <i>To live by alms (charity).</i>
Despertar á alguno	= <i>To awaken someone.</i>
Enfadarse con (contra) alguno	= <i>To become angry with someone.</i>
Gozar de alguna cosa	= <i>To find pleasure in, to enjoy anything.</i>
Morir de poca edad	= <i>To die young.</i>
Morir de la peste	= <i>To die of plague.</i>
Morirse de frío	= <i>To be dying of cold.</i>
Rogar algo á alguno	= <i>To request something of someone.</i>
Dividir en partes	= <i>To divide into parts.</i>

<sup>1</sup> 'Sino' is used after the negative instead of 'pero.'

Me falta —	= <i>I lack</i> —.
No puedo explicarmelo !	= <i>I cannot quite understand it (I cannot explain it to myself).</i>
Al ver yo al ladrón, se escondió	= <i>On my seeing the thief, he hid himself.</i>
¿ Como le han tratado á Vd. ?	= <i>How did they treat you ?</i>
Á los franceses les han costado mucha sangre sus guerras	= <i>The wars of the French have cost them a lot of blood.</i>
Lleva Vd. dinero consigo ?	} = <i>Do you carry money with you ?</i>
Llevan Vds. dinero consigo ?	
Abierto	= <i>Open</i> (from Abrir).
Cubierto	= <i>Covered</i> (from Cubrir).
Impreso	= <i>Printed, impressed</i> (from Imprimir).
Muerto	= <i>Dead</i> (from Morir).
Puesto	= <i>Put, placed</i> (from Poner).
Hay en español tres grados de comparación de los ajetivos	= <i>There are in Spanish three degrees of comparison of adjectives.</i>
Este señor es más rico de lo que se cree	= <i>This gentleman is richer than one thinks (is thought).</i>
Ella es menos astuta de lo que parece	= <i>She is not so astute as she appears.</i>







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